

# *The* NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXVI Number 1

JANUARY, 1936

## Convention Month

### NATIONAL—

*Salt Lake . . . January 22-24*

### IDAHO—

*Idaho Falls . . . . January 7-9*

### OREGON

*Baker . . . . . January 10-11*

### WASHINGTON—

*Yakima . . . . . January 13-14*

### MONTANA—

*Bozeman . . . . . January 16-18*

### UTAH—

*Salt Lake . . . . . January 20-21*

### NEW MEXICO—

*Albuquerque . . . . February 5-6*

## Secretary's Annual Report

*In This Issue*

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION  
Salt Lake City, Utah

and the  
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING  
CORPORATION  
Boston, Mass.

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CHAD TO VNU  
« « «

1936

» » »

will be the 50th anniversary of the opening of the

# DENVER MARKET

Since its opening, over 90,000,000 head, or 1,000,000 carloads of livestock have been received at Denver.



To attract this volume of business DENVER necessarily had to be a good market, a point where livestock could be sent for sale with confidence — confidence that prices and service received would be satisfactory—confidence that a wide out-

let would exist which would cause good prices.

In handling these 90,000,000 head of livestock the DENVER

MARKET has served the West. It has provided a point near at hand which has created good prices for both sales made on the market and sales based on that market.

*Denver Will Be Glad To Handle Your  
Livestock Shipments*

## **WOOL IS NOW FASHION NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY**

### **WOOL CONSUMPTION IS UP OVER 100%**

Apparel Wool consumption for the first ten months of this year totaled 585,000,000 pounds on a grease basis, as against a figure of 290,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1934, according to data issued by the Bureau of Census in cooperation with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

### **WOOL PROMOTION**

For many years growers have bemoaned the fact that Wool has not been receiving enough publicity to enable it to cope with the constant promotional efforts behind other fibres. When cotton, rayon, and silk were gaining recognition and increasing consumption through such promotional efforts, Wool hitherto lacking this help, was slowly fading from the public eye, and per capita consumption was decreasing at a rapid rate.

The Promotion Program on behalf of Wool, conducted by Associated Wool Industries for the past ten months, has been acclaimed by many of the leaders whose livelihoods depend upon Wool, as the major driving force which is enabling Wool to make such gains in consumption and fashion favor.

This work of the Associated Wool Industries, in informing the public as to the real value of Wool, is dependent entirely upon the support of the mills, dealers, and growers, for its existence. The mills and dealers, looking upon Wool Promotion as insurance for their business, have oversubscribed their share of the budget.

### ***Wool Consumption Is Up Over 100%***

In the short period that Wool Promotion has been working, every Wool Grower has received a direct financial benefit.

Have you as an individual grower, contributed your share to assure the continuance of the benefits of Wool Promotion? Ten cents a bag of Wool sold is your share. When asked to do so, sign up for your share of Wool Promotion.

## **ASSOCIATED WOOL INDUSTRIES**

*A Cooperative Organization for the Advancement of Wool*

386 Fourth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

# WHY WE SELL PACKAGED MEATS

*[ Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound. ]*



**P**ACKAGED meats were as unknown to grandmother, some fifty or more years ago, as the automobile, airship and radio.

In summer, she bought her steaks, roasts and chops from carcasses kept in the capacious ice-box of the family butcher shop. Lard in barrels and tubs, unwrapped hams and bacon slabs, and sausages of different kinds also were stored inside this box. Only in winter, when meats were displayed about the shop, or hung above the sidewalk just outside the window, were they shown where she could see them.

Time marched on, grandmother wanted meats with brands on them. Swift & Company, a new and growing concern, had its ears to the ground. It was continually striving to help the retailers. It further knew it could expand the outlet for meats by making and selling what consumers wanted. So it set to work to prepare branded meats which were demanded by consumers.

American ingenuity, which had fathered such revolutionary inventions as the cotton gin, reaper, steel plow and refrigerator car, proved equal to this task. "Let's use wrappers and containers," said Swift & Company's investigators. "Just a few at first; more later if it works out. We believe this may please the consumer."

Swift & Company devised a few special wrappers and containers for certain easily-handled products and by-products. The response was immediate. Sales grew.

More items were added; then others. Out of these few initial items has grown the long and varied list of identifiable packaged meats, and dairy and poultry products, Swift & Company is selling today — Swift's Premium Ham and Sliced Bacon, Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard, Swift's Brookfield Pure Pork Sausage, and many others.

Today, housewives accustomed to using packaged meats and by-products like them, because they are offered in convenient sizes, are so clean and wholesome, and are eliminating waste from spoilage and evaporation. They also like them, because the trademarks and brand names imprinted outside are unfailing guides to quality.

Dealers like packaged meats and other such foods, because they need neither weighing nor wrapping, and so speed up sales; and because they can be displayed so easily and attractively.

Meats and by-products in wrappers and containers stimulate sales in retail shops, hence they are providing raisers of hogs, cattle and lambs with wider outlets for livestock than would otherwise be possible. The lessened use of branded packaged meats and by-products would be followed by an immediate decrease in the demand for meats, and therefore a lower level of prices for livestock.

## Swift & Company

*In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States*



# For Easy Combing-Fast, Protective Shearing

## Tried and Proved Through Five Seasons

The Stewart 5-W Comb is not an experiment. Thousands have been in regular use during the past five seasons. Results show it to be 100% successful. Where storm and sun make necessary a longer stubble than regular combs leave, the Stewart 5-W is the comb you need.

### STEWART 5-W Used in the West's Largest Plants

This protective comb is used exclusively in these plants. They include the largest in the West.

J. B. Long Company	Frank Roberts,
Great Falls, Montana	Rangely, Colorado and
John G. Taylor Company,	Watson, Utah
Lovelock, Nevada	Deseret Live Stock Co.,
Newhouse Shearing Co.	Woods Cross, Utah
Milford, Utah	
Coffin Sheep Company	Pitchforth & Jensen,
Yakima, Washington	Elk Springs, Colorado

## the **STEWART** 5-W COMB



Made and Guaranteed by

## CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY

MAIN FACTORY AND OFFICE:  
5505 Roosevelt Road  
Chicago, Ill.

45 Years Making  
Quality Products

## The Easy Running Thick Comb

Here is the easiest running thick comb ever developed. Does not slow down the shearing to any considerable extent. Each alternate tooth is shaped exactly the same and is the same depth as on a regular Stewart comb. The two outside teeth and every other tooth between them are about three times as deep from top to bottom at the front end. Because of the extra depth of these runner-like projections, the cutting surface is raised above the skin and a longer stubble of wool or mohair is left on the sheep or goat.

The teeth of the 5-W are thin from side to side and skillfully pointed the way shearers like them so they enter the wool freely.

Shearers tell us that it is easy to tag with the 5-W comb and that because of the shape of the runner-like projections on the raised teeth, there is little tendency for wool yolk to gather on the lower side or between the teeth. The Stewart 5-W is the right solution of the old problem of how to keep all the advantages of machine shearing and still leave enough wool on for proper protection.

# KANSAS CITY . . .

IS THE ONLY MARKET WHERE THE FOUR LARGEST PACKERS IN THE  
WORLD HAVE SLAUGHTERING PLANTS — ALSO MANY SMALL  
BUTCHERS, EASTERN ORDER BUYERS, BROAD CORN BELT  
FEEDER DEMAND



The four large packers and small butchers give shippers to Kansas City a larger local demand than can be found at any other market. With the "Sale in Transit" freight rate arrangement

now in effect, Kansas City can distribute fat and feeder sheep to eastern points more quickly and economically than any other market.



*Your sheep will net more money at Kansas City because there is larger outlet and better feeding facilities here than at any other market.*

## Officers of the National Wool Growers Association

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S. M. Jorgensen.....Salina, Utah  
E. S. Mayer.....San Angelo, Texas

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F. R. Marshall.....Salt Lake City, Utah

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W. G. Gilbert.....Dillon, Mont.  
Floyd W. Lee.....San Mateo, N. M.  
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T. A. Kincaid.....Ozona, Texas  
Jas. A. Hooper.....Salt Lake City, Utah  
T. J. Drumbheller.....Walla Walla, Wash.

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Jerrie W. Lee.....Secretary  
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J. F. Sears.....Secretary  
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#### WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

Thomas Cooper.....President  
J. B. Wilson.....Secretary  
McKinley

# The National Wool Grower

Official Organ of the

National Wool Growers Association

and the

National Wool Marketing Corporation

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F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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# The Secretary's Annual Report

To Be Submitted to the Executive Committee,  
January 21, 1936, and to The Seventy-first  
Annual Convention, January 22, 1936

THIS report will be shorter than the one submitted for 1934. It will be based on Association activity during the year in connection with questions dealt with through resolutions and committee reports adopted by the Seventieth Annual Convention at Phoenix, Arizona, on January 31, 1935.

The positions then taken formed the Association program and platform. Changes in the status of questions considered last year will be discussed briefly. Also, some new matters, or new aspects of old matters, which the Association is likely to act upon at the 1936 convention are included.

The main purpose of this report is to summarize, for the membership and for the convention committees, the work of the Association, and to assist in formulating Association program and policy for 1936.

I shall first deal with topics usually considered and presented to the convention by the Committee on General Resolutions.

## The Tariff

There was no tariff legislation under consideration by the first session of the 74th Congress, though there was some material discussion regarding a move for repeal of the Act of 1934 by which the President was given wide powers to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries and without reference to Congress.

During the year, trade agreements were completed and proclaimed with Belgium, Cuba, Brazil, Sweden, and Canada. It has been announced that negotiations are in progress for an agreement with England, and it is not unlikely that there have been conversations at least regarding a trade agreement with Argentina.

Testimony was presented for the Association in objection to the lowering of duties on woolen goods imported from France. Representations were also made to the State Department in opposition to any change in tariffs on live or dressed sheep or lambs, and on wool or woolen goods imported from Canada or other countries.

The final agreement with Canada was officially signed on November 15. It did not provide any lower rates on Canadian wool, sheep, or lambs. Canada did make concessions in her rates on lambs, but there is no possibility of any worth-while volume of exports to Canada.

The general features of the Canadian agreement are pretty well understood and are still being actively discussed. The professed purpose of these negotiated agreements is to increase foreign trade and particularly the export of surplus agricultural crops, such exports to

be paid for by imports of goods and service. Terms of the treaties that have been negotiated so far plainly would permit considerable increase in imports. It is not shown, however, that any worth-while outlet for agricultural articles has been obtained, unless an exception be made of the possible exports of lard to Cuba, permitted by that country's reduction in the duty on that article. Hence, there is real cause for uneasiness over the methods followed and the principles involved in the Canadian arrangement. If similar steps are taken in negotiations with other countries exporting agricultural products, it must be expected that imports of wool, mutton, and lamb, and other agricultural articles may be greatly increased, and this mainly for the purpose of facilitating exports of manufactured articles.

It is probable that a serious effort will be made in the second session of the 74th Congress either to repeal the 1934 amending act, or to require that these individual agreements with foreign countries must be approved by the Senate before becoming effective.

## 1935 Imports

Total imports into the United States during the first nine months of 1935 were as follows:

ARTICLES	QUANTITY	VALUE
LIVE ANIMALS:		
Cattle, dutiable	268,967 head	\$ 6,873,703
Sheep and Goats, dutiable	4,001 "	22,716
Hogs, dutiable	1,629,230 lbs.	146,907
MEAT PRODUCTS:	86,989,050 "	14,736,918
Mutton dutiable	12,952 "	1,241
Lamb, dutiable	12,952 "	1,846
SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS:		
Wooled, dry or green, free	1,830,969 pieces	750,945
Slats, dry, no wool, free	2,459,186 "	1,176,840
Pickled skins, free	8,838,930 "	2,649,282
CARPET WOOL:		
Free	116,243,829 lbs.	14,885,816
Dutiable	9,440,621 "	1,242,330
CLOTHING WOOL, dutiable	1,811,414 "	395,554
COMBING WOOL, dutiable	13,535,883 "	2,697,918

## The Argentine Sanitary Convention

The proposed "Argentine Sanitary Convention" was presented to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in May by the State Department. No hearings have been held as yet, though some action by the committee in January or February is almost certain. The committee and individual senators have been advised of the opposition of the National Wool Growers Association to the ratification of this convention.



The effect of the convention would be to repeal Section 306, paragraph (a) of Title III of the Tariff Act of 1930. Our Association was largely responsible for the inclusion of this section in the original tariff bill of 1930 when it was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. As it still stands, this paragraph prohibits the importation of livestock or fresh or frozen meat from any foreign country in which the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

The Secretary of Agriculture is understood to be favorable to the proposed convention with Argentina. Under its terms, imports would be allowed from any disease-free "zone" within the Argentine. It is not clear whether the health conditions in any proposed zone would be determined by the Department of Agriculture or by the State Department. Neither is there anything specific in the proposal as to the location, area, or surroundings of such a zone. Secretary Hull has insisted that at present the only zone that would be recognized would be the four provinces constituting what is commonly termed Patagonia. He also insists that there are no material numbers of cattle in that area and that the only exports would be of mutton and lamb and that these would be of small volume. It appears that the annual slaughter of sheep and lambs in Patagonia is around one million head per year.

There has been no official statement as to a trade agreement with Argentina. However, it can be expected that such will be made in case of the approval of the sanitary convention. Without concessions in duty rates, imports from Argentina would be required to pay as follows:

Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen, 6 cents a pound.

Mutton and goat meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen, 5 cents a pound.

Lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen, 7 cents a pound.

The attitude of the Association toward the proposed convention should be considered separately as a matter of protection of American livestock from diseases known to be generally prevalent through Argentina, with a possible exception of Patagonia. However, it must be recognized that in the event the convention becomes effective, there will be nothing to hinder the negotiation of a trade treaty with reductions of tariffs on wool or meat. This would be done under the 1934 amendments without any reference to Congress and without any definite information in regard to the duties proposed to be reduced being given out prior to the completion of the agreement.

#### *Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

At the Seventieth Convention, the whole problem of agricultural adjustment in relation to the sheep industry was discussed, but the only expression made by the Association was in connection with wool marketing. The committee on that subject requested the aid of the

Agricultural Adjustment Administration "in appropriately providing loans to growers, pending the perfection of marketing control, to the end that the wool of the grower may be sold at not less than importing parity of wool."

Nothing was accomplished in the way of a marketing agreement or loan plan for 1935 wools. Now, however, the situation must be considered in relation to lamb and mutton in what appears to be a long-time program of production control.

President Roosevelt is quoted as having stated on March 25:

But it never was the idea of the men who framed the Act (Agricultural Adjustment Act), nor of those in Congress who ratified it, nor of Henry Wallace, nor Chester Davis, that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be either a mere emergency operation or a static agency.

It was their intention—as it is mine—to pass from the purely emergency phase necessitated by a grave national crisis to a long-time, more permanent plan for American agriculture.

When the Congressional committees were considering amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act last winter, a separate amendment was proposed, known as the Smith-Gregory plan. While this plan is understood to have originated within the Agricultural Department, it was not printed with the other administration amendments and was not finally included in the amended form of the act which came into effect on August 24, 1935.

This plan was designed to control production and marketing of different classes of livestock through adjustments in the supply of feed grain. It called for the placing of a tax on all livestock marketed for the purpose of creating a fund from which to make payments to grain producers who participated in the plan.

Vice President Mayer testified for the Association before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on March 15, 1935, in opposition to the Smith-Gregory amendment.

Various representatives of the administration frankly state that it is now planned to establish agricultural adjustment on a permanent basis. In this connection, the following excerpts from the last annual report of Secretary Wallace are of interest:

With a view to the better adaptation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs to varied regional and local conditions, the Program Planning Division has begun a study for the purposes of which it has divided the country into twelve major agricultural regions, among which are the corn and cotton belts and the wheat, range livestock, dairy, and other regions. \* \* \* The problem, after determining the desirable volume of production for the important farm commodities, is to divide the total fairly among the different regions, with an eye to long-time as well as immediate benefits, and then to allocate the production equitably among individual farmers. \* \* \*

Essentially, the choice is not between cooperative crop adjustment, or the repudiation of it, but simply a



choice as to methods to be used in continuing some production control. \* \* \*

In the corn belt, adjustment centers around the feed grain-livestock problem and turns on the ratio of feed to grass and other crops that will best conserve land resources and give maximum net returns. \* \* \* In the range states the major concern is to differentiate the lands that can best be used for grazing and those that should be devoted to other purposes and to restore and maintain the productive capacity of the range. \* \* \*

In long-time farm adjustment it is imperative to advance from the historic base principle, with its tendency to freeze production by areas and by individual farms in the accustomed mold, to a method better adapted to good farm management and good land use.

Administrator Chester C. Davis, in his official report for the year 1934, in discussing the same subject, said:

The general adjustment program would be still further simplified if desired adjustments in livestock production could be achieved through the control of feed-grain production. Such information as is available indicates that livestock numbers may be controlled to a considerable degree in this manner.

It is doubtful whether the present form of the Agricultural Adjustment Act would permit the application of the above proposals to production of sheep and lambs as these are not yet specified in the act as basic commodities. Nor is it known whether Congress will be asked to consider further amendments to authorize still greater advances toward a program of controlled production of all agricultural commodities.

It is very desirable that the Association should place itself on record in a clean-cut statement as to the attitude of the sheep industry on these plans and proposals.

#### *Marketing Agreements*

While wool was not mentioned in the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, it was possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to give effect to a marketing agreement pertaining to wool. However, his power only went to the extent of attempting to restore prices to those of 1909-14. It was, therefore, proposed to Congressional committees that the period of 1920-30 be recognized as the base date for wool prices in the operation of any plans for that commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. As of October 15, 1935, the parity price for lambs (1909-14 base) is 7.25 cents and for wool, 21.65 cents.

The amended act provides that in the restoration of parity prices "the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the power \* \* \* to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, \* \* \*." However, it is not possible for the Secretary to issue any orders in connection with marketing agreements on any agricultural commodity except milk, fruits, tobacco, some vegetables, soybeans and naval stores. If during the continuation of the present form of the law, a situation

should arise, under which wool growers desire some form of marketing agreement, it would be possible to do no more than secure recognition for an arrangement that could be agreed upon with the other interests in the wool trade.

#### *Planned Land Use*

This topic was not before the last convention. The scheme of government planning now being supported by federal funds embraces the direction of land utilization, the acquisition of marginal lands, restoration and rehabilitation of needy families, and the segregation of lands for recreation and the protection of wild life.

Various bureaus of governmental departments, acting through the Planning Committee of the National Resources Board, recommended, among other things, the addition of 25 million acres to Indian reservations, federal purchase of 75 million acres of submarginal lands, and an addition of 178 million acres to public forests. Land retired from farming, under the plan, may be used for forestry, grazing, or other things.

When this program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration on June 1, 1935, it included 250 projects of 20,552,000 acres to be purchased at \$103,788,000. Under this plan about nine million acres were under option and there had been official acceptances for the purchase of 3,044,000 acres at a cost of \$13,266,000.

Land planning boards or commissions have been appointed in most of the states. Their work is coordinated with that of the National Resources Board. They are likely to have a strong influence upon branches of the government that control public domain or forest lands. Plans developed by these boards are likely to determine government policies on the uses of government lands for wild life, wilderness areas, recreation, and grazing.

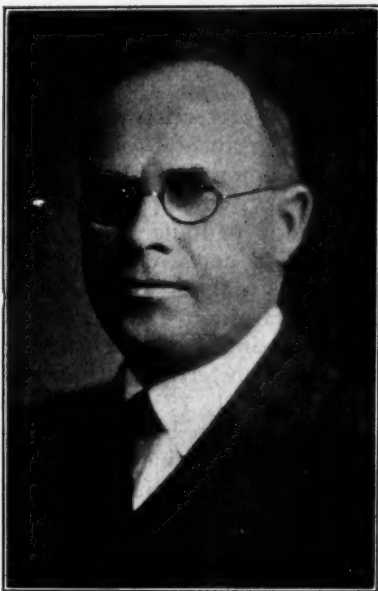
Undoubtedly, serious economic mistakes and great social injustice can be charged to former lack of government policy in connection with homesteading. There can be little argument as to the propriety and necessity of government action calculated to correct some of these mistakes. Correction of past mistakes, however, cannot be fairly done without consideration of the position of other settlers in the same areas who have not come upon the public relief rolls. Those industries and individuals whose existence antedates the creation of the Forest Service or the new conception of the reorganized social and economic affairs can properly claim protection from injury through the carrying out of new ideas. The interest of such concerns comes through their present use for grazing purposes of some type of government-owned land. It must be recognized that even long-continued use of such lands under sufferance does not constitute a vested right that can now be protected by legal means. The question is different, however, when consideration is given to the ownership of

(Continued to page 10)

# The Seventy-First Annual Convention

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

## Officers of the National Wool Growers Association



F. A. ELLENWOOD  
President

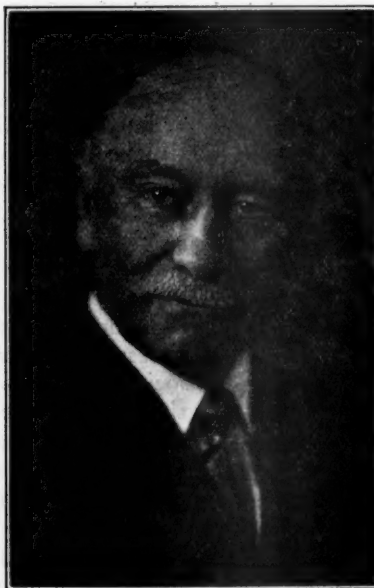


S. M. JORGENSEN  
Vice President

**A**MERICAN wool growers have an outstanding record in the age of their national organization and the almost unbroken record of annual conventions. There have been periods in which government policies on tariff and other matters, and market affairs brought little that was new or disturbing. Growers came together in large numbers to visit and exchange experiences with their fellows from other states. The programs then were largely given over to discussion of breeding and other means of flock improvement and to features of entertainment.

Since 1920 a dozen range states have established and maintained strong state organizations with an annual convention for each. The combined attendances are many times greater than were previously recorded at the national gatherings, even when more than one thousand moved in on the convention city. What the national convention now may lack in numbers is more than made up in the character and importance of the matters considered and in the more serious way in which the Association determines and expresses the attitude of the industry on numerous questions of government and legislative policy and in opportunities for improvement through common understanding and action on the part of the individual members of the industry.

Today the most serious uncertainties that perplex wool growers come out of governmental actions, actual and anticipated. Nowadays, too, attempts at improving conditions in wool and lamb markets, or of correcting abuses that injure producers, call for remedial steps through legislation or by federal officials to whom authority already has been extended for maintaining market conditions that are fair and truly competitive.



A. A. JOHNS  
Vice President

Attendance at conventions of the National Wool Growers Association now consists quite largely of wool growers selected by twelve state organizations to act as their spokesmen in developing, through resolutions and committee reports, the year's program of work, and in defining the position of the Association on pending or desired legislation or problems arising from contacts with government bureaus or with such associated interests as railroads, stockyards companies, and commission men, wool merchants and manufacturers.

The Executive Committee will meet in advance of the convention in the Gold Room at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 21.

The Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association will join in the general program of the opening session, which will be held Wednesday forenoon, January 22. National Auxiliary President, Mrs. J. R. Eliason, will speak. Association President F. A. Ellenwood will deliver the annual presidential address at the opening session.

## The Program

The more important questions to be weighed by the convention are partially presented in the Secretary's annual report, which is printed in this issue. Some of those invited to speak have not yet accepted, but those whose presence is certain give assurance of able and interesting discussions of several topics of immediate and unusual importance. The program subjects and speakers will include the following:

President Ellenwood's Annual Address.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason, President of the National Auxiliary.

Mr. S. W. McClure: Recent Aspects of the Tariff and other Governmental Affairs that Directly Affect the Wool Grower.



E. S. MAYER  
Vice President

# of the National Wool Growers Association

January 22-23-24, 1936

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson: Agricultural Adjustment and the Sheep Industry.

Prof. E. L. Potter, Oregon State College: The Wool Grower's Interest in Government Land Use Planning.

Chief Forester F. A. Silcox.

Mr. Warren Drew: The Work of Associated Wool Industries.

Dr. A. B. Clawson, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry: Causes and Prevention of Bighead.

Mr. P. O. Wilson, Manager, National Live Stock Marketing Association.

Mr. F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing.

The newly appointed Chief of the Biological Survey, Mr. Ira N. Gabrielson, has been invited to discuss the coyote situation.

The chief part of the addresses and discussion relating to wool is scheduled for the program on Friday, the 24th. This will include addresses by Prof. J. F. Wilson, University of California; Messrs. Charles Redd and C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and Russell Wilkins of Ogden, Utah.

## Entertainment

Ample entertainment is being provided for all those attending the convention by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Utah Wool Growers, and the Women's Auxiliary organizations. On Thursday evening, the 23rd, there will be a wool fashion show, displaying the latest-style wool garments for all occasions. This event is under the auspices of the Associated Wool Industries and will include "The Golden Wedding," with the bride and her maids gowned in the new sheer wool fabric known as "Golden Wedding." These will be the identical gowns shown at the Miami-Biltmore Ball held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York last month.

Several especially nice social affairs have been planned by the Auxiliary for the visiting ladies. They are announced in the Women's Auxiliary section of this issue.

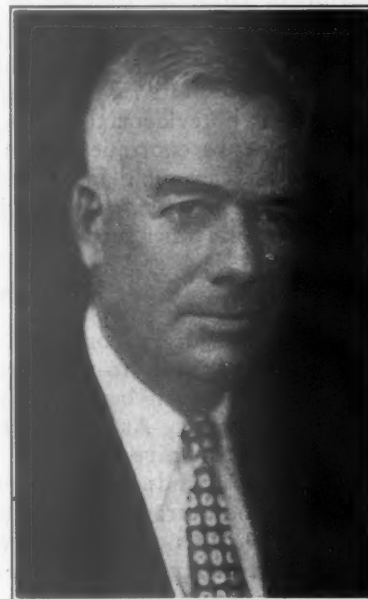
The convention will close with the dinner-dance on Friday evening. These affairs are always very enjoyable ones and the event this year, according to present plans, is to top all previous ones.

## Railroad Rates

Round-trip rates of fare and a third or less will be available from all points in the western states to Salt Lake City at convention time. Such rates have not been granted especially for the convention, so it is suggested that all those coming by train ask their railroad agents for the best rate then in effect to Salt Lake City. A few round-trip fares are listed below, but there may be something still lower at the time tickets are purchased for the convention.

WASHINGTON		COLORADO	
Spokane	\$27.75	Greeley	\$23.90
Yakima	31.65	Denver	23.60
OREGON		Montrose	14.75
Portland	34.50	Grand Junction	11.85
Pendleton	25.95	NEW MEXICO	
The Dalles	31.20	Albuquerque	\$39.10
Heppner	30.45	Las Vegas	33.85
Bend	36.30	Reswell	46.55
Lakeview	36.10	TEXAS	
IDAHO		El Paso	\$56.45
Weiser	\$18.75	NEVADA	
Boise	16.05	Elko	\$10.40
Mt. Home	14.20	Wells	8.35
Bliss	12.20	Winnemucca	15.70
Soda Springs	7.65	Reno	22.60
MONTANA		CALIFORNIA	
Deer Lodge	\$19.05	Red Bluff	\$31.60
Butte	17.25	Sacramento	28.70
Helena	20.90	San Francisco	31.00
Miles City	32.75	Stockton	30.60
WYOMING		ARIZONA	
Casper	\$29.80	Tucson	\$44.00
Choyenne	20.90	Phoenix	39.20
Rawlins	13.95	Flagstaff	41.50
Douglas	27.65	Prescott	39.20

## Speakers for the Seventy-First Annual Convention



M. L. WILSON  
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture



F. R. CARPENTER  
Director of Grazing



P. O. WILSON  
Manager, National Live Stock Marketing Association



F. A. SILCOX  
Chief Forester



## The Secretary's Annual Report

(Continued from page 7)

taxpaying property consisting of land useful only for grazing purposes. Large areas of such lands are owned by individuals under conditions that render them useless unless there is continuation of the use of other government lands for summer or winter grazing that has been authorized or permitted for many decades.

If the segregation of public lands for new kinds of utility is to necessitate reduction of present grazing use, then it must be evident that the owners of land that can no longer be continued in its accustomed use can reasonably ask that such land be included in the government purchase program, or that just compensation be extended in some other form.

### Wool Marketing

One year ago the condition of the wool market was most discouraging to wool growers. A large part of the 1934 clip had been consigned, but very small sales had been made. At the same time, a larger proportion of the speculative stocks of wool had gone into manufacturers' hands. Consumption was at a very low rate. The average Boston quotation on territory grades was 59 cents clean, which was about 4 per cent below import parity after making adjustments for the effect of classing and skirting upon the value of the wool. The new clip was almost ready to move and growers' credit had been extended to the limit.

The convention voted that a special committee be appointed to "request the aid of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in appropriately providing loans to growers, pending the perfection of marketing control, to the end that the wool of the grower may be sold at not less than the import parity price."

The Farm Credit Administration was also commended for its credit service, and it was requested that the Wool Advisory Committee be continued in operation for 1935. It was also asked that a marketing agreement for wool, with licensing features, should be worked out with regulations "which would not permit speculators and handlers of owned wool to take wool on consignment."

### Government Aid

The special committee of four, accompanied by the Secretary, spent some time in Washington in the latter part of February and the first part of March. Early offers for Arizona shorn wools at that time made prospects still more discouraging. It was thought that through some of the government's emergency agencies, a way might be found to extend loans on wool at a price which would furnish a bottom for the market at a level that would not be ruinous. Similar arrangements had been in effect for two years' production of corn and

cotton. Numerous conferences with officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation finally made it necessary to abandon that hope. The committee found that the Agricultural Adjustment Act provided authority, through the Secretary of Agriculture, for setting up a marketing agreement for wool. The terms of the act, however, only permit the operation of such an agreement with a view to establishing prices corresponding to those of 1909-14. Such a base price was unduly low in the case of wool and the amendments were submitted to the Congressional committees with a view to establishing 1920-30 as the base price for wool. The wool trade, however, declined to cooperate with the growers or with the Agricultural Department. Further amendments to the act which would permit the effectiveness of a marketing agreement under such circumstances were rejected by the Congress as was also the change in the base dates for wool prices.

### Market Improvement

Meantime, the market had shown considerable strength and the advance in prices was sufficient to relieve the extreme discouragement that prevailed earlier in the year.

At the close of 1935, the average Boston clean price on principal grades of territory wool was approximately 77 cents. For most of the grades, the quoted price was practically equivalent to the import parity price.

Imports of wool continued to be light through most of the year. During the first ten months, a total of about 20 million pounds was imported. With the decline in domestic stocks during the latter part of the year and the continued heavy consumption, imports became heavier, but without serious effect upon prices of the remaining unsold supplies of home-grown wools.

### Wool Advisory Committee

The Wool Advisory Committee, which was set up by the Farm Credit Administration in April, 1933, was discontinued at the close of 1935. At that time the Committee reported to Governor Myers that the emergency conditions of 1933 had passed and that the supplies of wool and the market demand were such as to no longer justify any emergency action. The wool trade expressed a desire to have the Committee continued. The officials of the Farm Credit Administration, however, considered that if some form of government contact with the wool trade was necessary, it should be administered through an executive department of the government having power to act in its regulatory or supervisory capacity.

It may not be generally admitted among growers that the work of the Advisory Committee was of material net benefit to wool prices. The advance of 1933 began with the appointment of the Committee, and it is probable that the psychological effect of the Com-



mittee's activity was a supporting factor in the market. In the case of the handling of 1934 consignments there was considerable dissatisfaction. The cause for the unsatisfactory returns from the 1934 clip did not, however, lie with the Advisory Committee. There has been strong criticism of the claimed action of the Committee in attempting to maintain prices close to import parity through a period when sales were in very small volume. It has been argued that the Committee should have encouraged the approved consignees to dispose of the stocks at any price. The fact is, however, that in that period mills were running on very light orders, and manufacturers were unwilling to invest for the future. It is doubtful whether any price above 10 cents would have resulted in any increased volume of sales. Discouraging as were the final returns on 1934 clips, yet they undoubtedly were higher than would have been received had the Committee encouraged selling without regard to price in the last half of 1934.

#### *Senate Investigation*

On July 10, 1935, Senate Resolution 160 was passed. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of five senators "to make a full and complete investigation of the production, transportation, and marketing of wool."

There has been wide dissatisfaction and numerous complaints over the low returns made by wool houses on 1934 consignments. In many cases the consigned clip netted the grower materially less than he had already received at home for his 1935 clip. Consideration was not always given the fact that considerable expense had attached to the previous year's consignments through the storage and insurance charges necessary to be paid during the long period through which wools were held awaiting the opportunity for sale, which finally arrived. The Senators who are responsible for the resolution felt that it would be helpful to all branches of the wool industry if a full study of the practices in the wool trade could be made with a view to finding whether there is necessity for legislative action or for the setting up of some form of regulation or control over practices existing in this branch of interstate commerce.

It seems likely that the findings of the investigation will not be completed or published until well along in 1936. Whatever may be the character of the final report, it is certain that the presentation of the full facts will be of ultimate benefit to all concerned.

#### *Shrinkage Tests*

Considerable of the dissatisfaction over returns on 1934 consignments was due to the shrinkage estimates that were reported as having been applied in the selling of such clips. At present the only method of settling disputes as to shrinkages is through a mill test. However, such tests are made under varying conditions and

there exists no standardized directions or methods for properly conditioning the weight of the samples before and after scouring. In England and the Continental markets, conditioning and test scouring houses are constantly available, and used not only for settling disputes, but for furnishing reliable information to both buyers and sellers.

Recommendations have been made to the Department of Agriculture that a standard method of testing wool shrinkage be developed and made available to the trade.

#### *Wool Advances*

During the seasons of 1933, 1934, and 1935, a total of nearly two hundred million pounds of wool was handled on consignment without the making of any advances by the consignees. The Farm Credit Administration had taken the position that it was unnecessary and undesirable that borrowers from its associated agencies should secure loans on unsold wools. It was shown that the credit agencies working through the Farm Credit Administration were in a position to furnish additional funds for operating expenses as might be necessary. By so doing, the creditor agency retained its full interest in, and control of the wools that had been consigned for sale.

A large proportion of the western flocks are now financed by these same agencies. It will be to the advantage of such creditor agencies, as well as to the growers, if the practice of the last three years can be continued and borrowers who consign their clips allowed to do so without the making of any advances.

#### *Wool Promotion*

During the year an organization known as Associated Wool Industries was formed with headquarters in New York City. Practically all of the manufacturers and wool dealing concerns participated in the organization and the support of the first year's operations. It was planned that the growers' contribution to the work should be secured through the collection of 10 cents per bag by houses purchasing or receiving clips on consignment from growers. The amounts received from this source during the first year have been very disappointing, but with better understanding of the plan and the value of the work, a fair proportion of support should be received from growers in 1936 and later years.

Enterprising and original features of the work of promoting wool consumption have been carried on by Associated Wool Industries under the direction of Mr. E. C. Morse. These have been reported from time to time in the National Wool Grower, and will be further explained at the 1936 convention.

#### *Truth-In-Fabric*

Two bills relating to the labeling of woolen fabrics are pending before Congress. The first is S.2318 which

calls for a compulsory labeling of all woolen fabrics and garments to show the percentage content of fibers other than wool, or of reworked wool.

The second, S.2909, is a bill favored by many manufacturers. It would not require any labeling, but would call for penalties for mislabeling or misrepresenting the makeup of fabrics so far as relates to a mixture of cotton, rayon, or any vegetable fiber. The manufacturers' plan provides nothing in relation to reworked wool.

It is probable that these bills and others along the same line will be the subject of hearings while Congress is in session.

There have been two other developments of considerable interest. The first was the holding of a conference by the Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce. At this conference there was a discussion of a proposed set of standards for labeling fabrics. As in S.2909, there would be no consideration of the use of reworked wools, labeling would be permissible, but penalties would be inflicted for representing fabrics or garments to be made up entirely of wool when cotton, silk, or rayon had been employed.

In September last, the Federal Trade Commission rendered a decision under which a New York manufacturer was required to "cease and desist from representing in any manner (a) that such men's clothes are '100% pure wool,' '100% virgin wool,' and '100% pure worsted,' unless and until in truth and in fact such men's clothes sold and offered for sale by respondent in interstate commerce are '100% pure wool,' '100% virgin wool,' or '100% pure worsted.'"

### **Lamb Marketing**

That part of the final act of the last convention which related to lamb marketing favored amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act, opposed legislation restricting sales outside of central markets, urged more general grading and bagging of lamb carcasses, and asked for prompter action in settling cases involving charges at stock yards for yardage and commission selling.

The general market situation has changed materially during the last year. In each month since March, 1935, the slaughter of lambs was greater than in the corresponding month of the year before. The increase in slaughter during the first eleven months of 1935 was 12 per cent. This increase was registered at the same time that there was a decrease of over 5 per cent in total numbers of sheep and lambs received at all public markets. The figures show that there has been an increasing movement of lambs direct to slaughter and other destinations without passing through any of the 62 public markets for which statistics are reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The most of the advance in prices that has been recorded in the face of increased supplies came during

the latter part of the year, during which time the beef supply was increasing, though hog supplies have been very low throughout the year. The increase in lamb prices is strong evidence of the large potential outlet for lamb in the domestic market, even though the reversal of the price trend did not occur as early as in other classes of stock. In November the monthly increase in marketings had continued through seven months of operations on the 1935 crop of lambs in spite of the fact that that crop was reported as being 7 per cent below that of 1934.

There appears to have been a further increase in the extent of packer purchasing of fat lambs in the country. Some points of packer buying practices and price-making were discussed by the Executive Committee at its meeting on August 25. The relationships of lamb supplies and prices, and of lamb prices to cattle and hog prices have been exhaustively discussed in the June and October issues of the National Wool Grower.

### **Legislation**

No legislation affecting markets was enacted during the year. Mutton and lamb are still outside of the authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with agricultural adjustment activities. However, the power still remains to levy compensatory taxes. A hearing was held on this subject in 1934, but as yet there has been no action. The price of lamb through 1935 has been so low in comparison with that of hogs that it would be impossible to show any injury to the administration's hog program through competition of untaxed lamb.

Toward the close of the first session of the 74th Congress, the stockyards and commission interests who have been pressing for legislation unfavorable to direct marketing were successful in getting a revised draft of the Capper Bill reported from the Senate Agricultural Committee. There is a prospect that some form of legislation on this subject will be enacted during the present session.

This type of proposed legislation is chiefly aimed at concentration at other points where packers have been large purchasers of hogs for direct shipment. However, the provisions of the present form of the Capper Bill would necessarily permit material changes in selling practices now largely followed in most of the range states.

The principal change would come through the authorization for enforcing upon any railroad loading pens or other yards at which more than 35,000 head of livestock are handled a year, the status of a "stock yards" as now applied through the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. It is claimed by the proponents of the Capper Bill that western range producers have been exempted by stipulation that the provisions will not apply at any point unless 35,000 head per year are "re-

(Continued to page 34)

**Financial Statement of the National Wool Growers  
Association for the Year 1935**

I N C O M E		
QUOTA PAYMENTS:		
STATE	Quota for Year	Total Payments <sup>1</sup>
Arizona .....	\$ 623.00	\$ 250.00
California .....	2,690.00	2,029.00
Colorado .....	1,310.00	1,310.00
Idaho .....	1,927.00	1,927.00
Montana .....	3,098.00	4.00
New Mexico .....	2,030.00	8.00
Oregon .....	2,060.00	1,604.00
Texas .....	5,900.00	4.00
Utah .....	1,789.00	1,004.00
Washington .....	620.00	449.00
Wyoming .....	2,953.00	2,408.00
TOTAL .....	\$25,000.00	\$10,997.00
DUES FROM OTHER STATES .....		32.00
PROFIT ON RAM SALE .....		1,111.61
DONATIONS (American Hampshire Sheep Assn.) .....		150.00
TOTAL INCOME .....		\$12,290.61

<sup>1</sup> Includes all dues paid by individuals direct to National.

E X P E N D I T U R E S		
OFFICE		Budget Allotment For Year
General .....	\$ 282.86	
Supplies .....	202.13	
Rent .....	450.00	
Salaries .....	7,509.68	
Secretary .....	\$4,800.00	
Assistant .....	1,800.00	
Stenographer .....	909.68	
Telegraph .....	355.95	
Telephone .....	98.28	
Tax-Federal Revenue .....	17.73	
TOTAL .....	\$ 8,916.63	\$10,000.00
ORGANIZATION AND CONVENTION .....	1,409.59	1,000.00
Organization .....	748.81	
Convention .....	660.78	
LEGISLATIVE .....	879.40	5,000.00
LAMB AND WOOL MARKETING .....	882.19	1,000.00
FREIGHT RATE CASES .....	1,229.70	1,500.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS .....	1,274.00	1,000.00
LAMB ADVERTISING .....		5,000.00
EMERGENCY .....		500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....	\$14,591.51	\$25,000.00
DEFICIT FOR 1935 .....	\$ 2,300.90	

## Hearing on Chicago Yardage Rates Again Postponed

THE hearing on the new schedule of rates proposed by the Chicago Union Stock Yard Company has been postponed by the Secretary of Agriculture to April 6, 1936. This schedule was filed by the Stock Yard Company to become effective on September 30 last. The rates were suspended by an order from the Secretary of Agriculture and hearing on them set for October 21. Investigation of the records was not completed by the Department of Agriculture by that date and the hearing was continued to November 20, and for a similar reason, this further postponement to April 6 has been taken, with the proposed rates still suspended.

It is understood that the rates listed by the Chicago Stock Yard Company in the schedule involved in this hearing do not include any increase in yardage charges on carlots of sheep.

## Denver Commission Case to Supreme Court

DENVER commission firms appealed their rate case to the U. S. Supreme Court on December 27.

In addition to the question of rates to be paid in the future at the Denver markets, there is also involved in this case a fund of \$52,000 in which stockmen using that market are interested. It is the accumulated difference between the new rates prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 27, 1934, which were suspended under a temporary injunction granted the commission men on November 6 of that year, and those actually collected by the commission firms on the old basis since the new rates were ordered. The court in granting the temporary injunction required that this difference should be impounded



and returned to shippers in the event that the Secretary's rates were finally upheld.

The commission firms are now appealing from a decision of a federal court of three judges (rendered last August) which denied their petition to have the temporary injunction made permanent and thereby upheld the Secretary's original order prescribing lower rates. The rate ordered by the Secretary for selling sheep is \$15 per double deck, but all but the cooperative houses still are collecting \$18.

The action of the Supreme Court will, of course, bring the case to a conclusion. If favorable to the Secretary of Agriculture, the lower rates will become effective and the \$52,000 distributed to the stockmen using the Denver market since September, 1934.

### New Cooperative Bank Commissioner

**S.** D. SANDERS, appointed Cooperative Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, by President Roosevelt, effective January 1, 1936, has been associated with farming since boyhood. He is 55 years old and a resident of Seattle, Washington. As president and general manager of the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association for 13 years, he has achieved a national reputation as an outstanding leader in the cooperative movement among farmers.

As Cooperative Bank Commissioner, succeeding F. W. Peck who resigned to resume his duties as Director of Extension at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Sanders will direct the operations of the Central Bank for Cooperatives at Washington, D. C., and the twelve district banks that cover the United States, including Puerto Rico. These banks serve the financial needs of cooperative associations of farmers engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm



S. D. SANDERS,  
Recently Appointed Cooperative  
Bank Commissioner

supplies, and rendering farm business services.

Born on a small farm in the Ozarks country of Arkansas, Mr. Sanders early sought a career for himself in the agriculture of the Pacific Northwest. At the age of 22 he took up a homestead of 160 acres in Douglas County, Washington, and engaged in wheat growing. He became interested in cooperative marketing as a solution to many of the problems that confronted the wheat growers of his district.

In transmitting Commissioner Peck's resignation to the President, Governor Myers paid high tribute to "the outstanding service he has rendered to agriculture." He pointed out that to Mr. Peck fell the "important and complex task of liquidating the affairs of the Federal Farm Board and establishing with the proceeds of this liquidation a central bank and twelve regional banks designed to become a permanent, self-supporting, farmer-owned credit system for farmers' cooperative purchasing and marketing associations." The manner in which Mr. Peck accomplished this task, the Governor said, has left "a lasting contribution of immeasurable benefit to the farmers of this country."

### Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations Return Portion of Government's Capital

**P**ROGRESS in the liquidation of government-owned Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations has progressed to the point where they are retiring \$4,500,000 of their \$44,500,000 of stock, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced on November 29. These twelve corporations, with 23 branch offices, loaned \$304,000,000 and have now liquidated over 84 per cent of their loans, leaving less than \$48,800,000 outstanding.

Set up by the government in 1932 to make crop production and livestock loans to farmers, with funds obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations had outstanding at the peak in August, 1933, in short-term loans over \$158,000,000. The corporations were placed under the Farm Credit Administration when the latter was organized in 1933.

The use of emergency credit from the regional corporations declined after 1933, and in April, 1934, after the production credit associations had been organized to make short-term loans on a cooperative basis the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations ceased to make new loans. Since then a large part of the loans of the corporations have been repaid, or refinanced by institutions under the Farm Credit Administration or by private agencies.

Since May, 1934, the production credit associations have purchased from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations loans aggregating \$21,157,554. Of the total amount purchased only \$3,434,737 is outstanding. In addition to the purchase of loans from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, production credit associations have refinanced many borrowers who had loans from the corporation.



# Around the Range Country

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of December.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

## WYOMING

Mild to moderately cold temperatures were the general rule, with no severe cold snaps. Moisture has continued inadequate and very light precipitation was measured generally. Snow in the last week was widespread but quite light and will not last long. The winter range, however, has mostly been accessible, and livestock have done fairly well. Feeding has not yet been heavy anywhere, and no feeding on the range has been necessary.

### Evanston

Our weather and feed conditions are very good. Feed conditions on the winter range are very good now, December 24, but we need moisture very badly. About \$7 per ton is being charged for alfalfa hay in the stack.

Compared with one year ago, the number of ewes bred to lamb this year is about the same. The number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes is also about the same as last year.

The number of coyotes in this section has decreased because there has been more trapping.

Very few sheep outfits have been liquidated by their creditors. Gov-

ernment agencies are financing most of the wool growers here, with a current rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Regular banks charge from 7 to 8 per cent.

Anton Hansen

### Clearmont

Weather conditions, though rather squally, have been good for livestock during November and December. Moisture has generally been sufficient for livestock needs. Range feed conditions are only fair, range grasses having made a good growth, but being of rather poor quality (December 28). Considerable cotton cake and other concentrated feeds are being fed. Alfalfa hay has been sold for \$6.50 per ton in the stack, but some is being held higher, up to \$8.

Sheep outfits are paying from \$40 to \$50 per month for herders, more I think, at the latter figure.

I believe fewer ewe lambs were kept in this locality than normal. Also, numbers of ewes being bred for lambing in 1936 are slightly less. Ages of range herds are generally good; few if any old ewes were kept for breeding purposes this year.

Coyotes are more numerous than usual here, due no doubt to the laying off of government hunters and the low price of furs, which largely prohibits hunting and trapping by private hunters.

Sheep loans are being refinanced here through the Production Credit Association at 5 per cent interest, and through local banks at rates ranging from 7 to 8 per cent.

There is no great amount of public land left in this locality. I have heard quite a lot of criticism of Forest Service rules lately. There seems to be some dissatisfaction regarding reduction of permits and redistribution of permits to some who have not been using the forests.

R. L. Greene

## MONTANA

Normal winter weather prevailed, with two or three Chinook spells over the eastern portion, and as many cold snaps, though none were severely cold. Snows were occasional, and mostly light, though in places they were heavy enough to be of material and lasting benefit. The winter range now has snow for moisture over wide areas, though the quantity is not great and will not last long. Livestock have continued in good condition, and feeding has been generally light.

### Stevensville

Our weather has been very dry, with no storm until Christmas night, although a good storm seems to be getting a start now, December 27. The dry fall has made the winter range feed rather poor. In November we paid as low as \$6 for hay in the stack, but it is now up to \$8.

Herders are getting from \$30 to \$40 per month.

About the same number of ewes were bred to lamb in 1936 as one year ago. Lambs kept for stock ewes were also in about the same number. A good many of our aged ewes were sold out of the bands and put on feed.

Coyotes are increasing because we have no government hunters, and a bounty is paid only two months of the year.

There has been no liquidation of sheep outfits by creditors that I know of. I think about half of the wool growers are financing with government agencies. The regular banks are charging 7 and 8 per cent interest.

O. B. DeMott

## IDAHO

Most of the weather was mild or only moderately cold, there being but one rather cold spell. Precipitation was light and infrequent, and

quite inadequate for current needs, in some sections, until the closing week. Winter grains have done well, and livestock on feed have done well with very little extra feeding. The winter range areas are, for the present, a little more accessible, and range livestock have also done fairly well.

### **Rexburg**

Our feed is good, but the weather is too cold and the dry snow is crusted (December 26). Alfalfa hay in the stack brings from \$5.50 to \$7, depending upon its condition.

I think about \$45 is the monthly wage for herders in this section.

There is possibly a 10 per cent increase in the number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes; about the same number of ewes are bred to lamb in 1936 as last year.

In our ewe bands, there are quite a number of ewes over five years of age.

The coyotes have increased in this section of the country because the growers haven't had the funds to keep trappers hired.

There are a few sheep outfits that have been liquidated, but the number is small. Wool growers here mostly discount through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at a current rate of 5 per cent interest. Our system of financing is very poor in my opinion. Too much office management often proves discouraging.

J. E. Garner

### **Mountain Home**

We have plenty of feed and are now having good warm storms. Hay in the stack is \$6 per ton (January 4).

Herders are receiving \$50 and \$60 per month.

There are fewer ewes bred to lamb this year, and the number of ewe lambs kept for replacements is also smaller this year.

The lower price of furs and less consistent work have been responsible for the increase in coyotes.

A few sheep outfits have been liquidated by their creditors. About 95 per cent of the sheepmen are financing with government agencies, at an interest of 5 per cent. Other banks charge 8 per cent.

F. S. Gedney

### **WASHINGTON**

Mild temperatures early in the month, were followed by more or less cold weather. Rains were ample in the west, with several snowstorms in the east to keep moisture conditions up to normal generally. Grain has needed snow cover in places, for safety. Livestock are mostly on hay as pastures are poor as a general rule. A little growth of grass was reported over the western part.

### **Cluffs**

Feed and weather conditions have only been fair since the 1st of December, and feed for the winter range is poor (December 27). Alfalfa hay in the stack is bringing \$8 per ton.

Herders are being paid \$45 a month.

We have about the same number of ewes bred to lamb this year as we had last year. The number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes is also about the same. In the ewe bands in our section there are about 20,000 sheep, and about 3,500 are five-year-olds or over.

Coyotes are increasing here because there is not sufficient money to keep government trappers at work.

Liquidation of about 15 per cent of the sheep outfits in this section has been made by creditors.

Out of eleven outfits, about half of them are financing through government agencies at an interest rate of 5 per cent. About 8 per cent is charged by other agencies.

Dinnen Brothers

### **Coulee City**

Sheepmen here have held their bands of sheep on stubble fields and bunch grass up to the present (December 29). Just how long we can

stay out depends on how long the snow holds off. We have plenty of feed. From \$8 to \$10 is being charged for alfalfa hay in the stack.

Forty to fifty dollars per month is the wage paid herders.

Just about the same number of ewes were bred to lamb this year as compared with last year. There were not so many ewe lambs kept for flock replacements. We shipped the aged ewes from our bands to Chicago, making the average age much better.

We have fewer coyotes here because of the increased number of hunters in the field.

There has been no liquidation of sheep outfits that we know of. The sheepmen got enough money out of their wool and lambs this season to enable many of them to settle their accounts in full with the R. A. C. C. office in Spokane, which is closing on January 1.

Hodgen & McDonald

### **OREGON**

A great deal of cold, freezing weather occurred generally over the state, and there were numerous rainy or snowy days, bringing moisture conditions to good status, excepting possibly in some eastern counties. The ground has been largely bare, but new snow the last few days has replenished the supply in many sections. Water hauling to livestock had previously been necessary. Forage and livestock conditions are satisfactory generally.

### **Nyssa**

Feed conditions on the range have not been the best since December 1 owing to the cold, foggy weather, and most outfits that are to lamb in February are in the feed yards. Most of them came in about December 12. There is plenty of dry feed on the range, however, and the ewes bred to lamb in April are still out. It is snowing today (December 27), but up until this time, the snows have all melted and we have been short of moisture for the fall. Grass has started up and this will

mean ten days earlier feed in the spring when growing weather comes.

Hay sold for \$6 per ton this year, November 1 price.

Wages for herders are \$50 per month, so far as I know.

Of the outfits that I am acquainted with, I believe there will not be more than 90 per cent of ewes lamb-ed in 1936 that were lamb-ed in 1935. I believe there is about the same percentage of ewe lambs held this year as last. My guess on the average age of ewes would be somewhere around five years old.

Coyotes have become very numerous in some localities in the last three years owing to the bounty being taken off them. I believe a bounty is the only method of exterminating them. We had a bounty and the coyotes became very scarce. Then in place of putting a higher bounty on them and ridding the range of them, the county took the bounty off and they have become as bad as ever in the last two years. If furs would advance in value it would make a difference also as there are very few trappers in the hills now.

I have heard of no offers for the 1936 wool crop.

There has been some liquidation of livestock, but I believe the amount is small. I believe that 90 per cent of the sheepmen are financed either with P. C. A.'s or the R. A. C. C.'s. We paid 6½ per cent in the R. A. C. C., and we pay 5 per cent in the P. C. A. We pay 8 per cent to the banks for money with which we run the farm operations, and believe that they would ask the same on a sheep loan.

I liked your article in the last issue of the Wool Grower in regard to the trade agreement with Canada, and am sure that these sentiments are the sentiments of the whole Northwest, as most businesses in the West are in some way connected with stock and lumber.

I was also greatly interested in the results of feeding corn and oil cake, which were published in a former issue. We raise our own corn, but since the trend in this section was for use of oil cakes and cubes, we

thought that possibly we were making a mistake. We feel differently now, however, and wonder if the men feeding cubes at \$1.65 per hundred might not be making a mistake when corn can be bought for about \$1.10, shelled and sacked.

W. A.

#### Baker

The weather here is fine for feeding (December 27). Most everything went on feed December 10. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$6 per ton. We are very short on moisture in this country and we must have more than usual for the next three months. This seems to be the only black spot on the sheep horizon for the next twelve months.

The present wage for herders is \$40 per month.

There are fewer ewes bred to lamb than one year ago. About the same number of ewe lambs were kept for flock replacements as in 1934.

No bounty, the low prices for furs, too few people trapping,—these are all causes for the increase in coyotes in this section.

A small number of the sheepmen around here have been forced by their creditors to liquidate. Possibly 85 per cent of the wool growers are financing with government agencies. The P. C. A. interest is at 5 per cent, and the R. A. C. C. at 6½ per cent.

F. C. V.

#### Lakeview

It has been dry and cold here, but it has been raining and snowing the last few days, December 30. The green feed has started but it is short. The dry feed is very spotted. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$6 a ton.

Herders are being paid \$50 a month.

Compared with last year, about the same numbers of ewes are bred to lamb in 1936. About half as many ewe lambs were kept this year as last. Our ewe bands are getting back to young ewes. We have about 20 per cent aged ewes.

Coyotes are becoming more numerous because commercial trappers are not working and there are not enough government men to handle

the number of coyotes in this country.

There has been some liquidation of sheep outfits by creditors. I think about 85 per cent of the wool growers in this section are financing with agencies backed by the government, at an interest rate of 5 per cent. Other banks charge from 7 to 8 per cent.

Robert L. Weir

#### CALIFORNIA

A great deal of warm, sunny daytime weather occurred, with some cold nights, more especially in the latter part of the month. Moisture has been abundant over the northern portions, and over some middle counties, but in the south there has not been as much rain as usual. Livestock are mostly in satisfactory condition.

#### Chico

Although we have an abundance of dry feed in most sections, we need rain badly in order to bring on the new grass (December 23). Alfalfa hay in the stack costs from \$9 to \$11, and baled, from \$10 to \$14.

Herders are paid from \$40 to \$50 per month.

The number of ewes bred to lamb this year is 10 per cent greater than last year, while the number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes is 33 1-3 per cent smaller. The ages in most of our ewe bands are from four years up.

Offers have been made on 1936 wool ranging from 25 to 30 cents.

Liquidation of sheep outfits by creditors was less in 1935 than in 1934. Sixty per cent of the wool growers are financing with government agencies at 5 per cent current interest. Regular banks are charging 7 per cent.

Alfred Kuhn.

#### Vina

This winter so far is lots tougher than last year on account of so much freezing weather and hardly any rain (December 28). Not much  
(Continued to page 49)



# Further Notes on the Study of Bighead

By A. B. Clawson and W. T. Huffman,  
Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

IN a "Report on the Progress in the Study of Bighead," published in the National Wool Grower for January, 1935, it was pointed out that in Utah a close relationship exists between areas where serious breaks of bighead have occurred and the distribution of two related plants. In that article one of these plants was spoken of as coal-oil weed, the other as spineless horsebrush, and it was pointed out that while the two are closely related, as they grow on the range they often appear very different so that one might not suspect the relationship. The coal-oil weed, or as it is most commonly called, coal-oil brush, is, in Utah, known by various names, among which are lizard shade, rat brush,

using the western Utah deserts recognized the little leaf horse brush, very few knew the spineless horse brush, or if they did, regarded it as a kind of sage brush. As used in the regions in which they grow the term horsebrush is almost never used for either of these two species. It is very rarely applied to another and apparently harmless species of *Tetradymia* and is commonly used for certain unrelated plants.

Since the article in the Wool Grower was published, an attempt has been made to learn more of the possible relationship of the two species of horse brush to losses which occur on the range. In this attempt two lines of effort have been followed. First, the study of bighead

It is now known that bighead occurs over a much larger area and causes a much greater average annual loss than has heretofore been realized. Bighead occurs on more or less scattered areas from southwestern Montana and western Wyoming on the east to central Oregon and eastern California on the west and from northern Arizona to central Washington. Within this range the writers have examined some 80 distinct bighead areas, all of which are places where more or less serious losses have occurred. In addition, many regions where less serious losses occur and other areas where the illness is believed never to develop have been examined. In all the areas or regions conditions have been found



Fig. 1—Coal-oil brush. Taken near the south end of Sevier Lake bed, in Utah. The leaves were nearly fully grown and the plant bore flower buds.

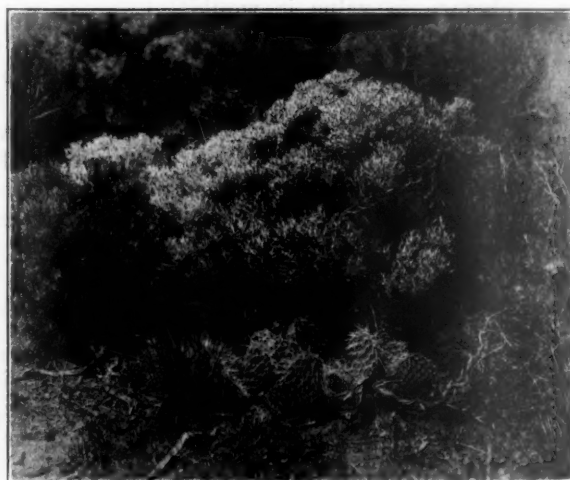


Fig. 2—Spineless horsebrush. Taken near south end of Sevier Lake bed, in Utah. The plant had fully developed leaves.

dog brush, and skunk brush. In some publications the name little leaf horse brush is used. This indicates its relationship to the second plant mentioned in the former article which was called spineless horse brush. Both are species or kinds of *Tetradymia*.

Considerable inquiry made it apparent that while most sheepmen

areas was continued and extended to regions not visited in 1934. Second, a considerable number of feeding tests were made with the two suspected plants to see if bighead cases could be produced in this way. In the observations of bighead areas the conclusions arrived at in 1934 were fully confirmed and much additional information obtained.

that are entirely consistent with the tentative theory put forward in the article in the January, 1935, Wool Grower, viz., that two species of *Tetradymia* are associated with the disease "bighead." These plants were illustrated in the former article. For the reader's convenience they are again shown in figures 1 and 2.



### Distribution of the Plants and Their Relationship to Big-head Areas

Although there is a considerable overlapping of the ranges where the two species of *Tetradymia* grow, and on some bighead areas both are found, as a rule only one is present on a given area. Coal-oil brush (*Tetradymia glabrata*) is present on most, but not all, of the principal areas in Utah except in the southwestern and northeastern corners. It is also found in the Nevada area near Wendover, in the extreme north part of the same state, in southeastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho. The spineless horsebrush (*T. canescens* or *T. canescens* var. *inermis*) occupies most of the bighead areas in central and eastern Nevada, northeastern and southwestern Utah, most of Idaho except the southwestern portion, as well as in southwestern Wyoming near the Utah state line, and in the two bighead areas in southwestern Montana.



Fig. 3—A typical range case of bighead. Note the swollen face and nose and the closed eye.

The coal-oil brush grows best on bench lands, low ridges and gentle slopes, and it is on or adjacent to such areas that the most serious outbreaks of bighead occur. On the flats it occurs on many of the little hillocks or low ridges that are so frequent in some of these regions.

The spineless horsebrush has a wider range than the coal-oil brush, both as regards its geographical distribution and the altitude at which it grows. It is abundant on some low sandy ridges near the lower areas of the southwestern Utah deserts, covers large areas on the volcanic soils of Idaho and may be found in small patches up to 9,000 feet altitude. These plants may well account for some of the unusual cases of bighead that develop after the sheep reach the summer ranges.

### Results of Feeding *Tetradymia* to Sheep

In experimental feedings of coal-oil brush and spineless horsebrush to sheep, very definite results were obtained. In range cases as seen by the writers and as reported by the owners and herders, several features, symptoms, and effects have consistently appeared that are of particular interest in relation to the results of the feeding tests. Of these, special



Fig. 4—A range case showing the position of the head seen in many bighead cases, especially in the early stages of the illness. The ears and nose are somewhat swollen.



Fig. 5—Showing two sheep that had been fed spineless horsebrush. Compare the attitude and appearance of the sheep with the case shown in Fig. 4.

In western Nevada, in adjoining areas in California and in southeastern Oregon, both species occur—usually in separate patches—but in a few instances intermixed. No "bighead" areas have been found where at least one of these plants is not present. On the other hand, one rarely finds either species in any abundance in regions where bighead does not occur. It is of interest that the distribution of bighead areas is almost identical with that of the two species of *Tetradymia*.

Such patches are ideally located to account for the occasional bighead cases that occur "most anywhere" on the deserts. It may also be found in abundance on old weathered lava flows or in the very sandy places that often occur in the regions where lava is abundant. In an area in southeastern Utah, near the Henry Mountains, it grows on the small mesas on top of the deeply eroded blue shale and along some sandy creek bottom, but here there is more or less drift rock of volcanic origin

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1. In every bad outbreak some, often a large number, of the sheep die very quickly, without showing any evidence of swelling about the head. This is probably more characteristic of those outbreaks that occur in areas where coal-oil brush is the prevailing species of *Tetradymia*.

2. Taking the sheep as a whole, a period of illness exists for some hours and often for one to three days before the heads begin to swell. Some observers consider that a larger proportion of deaths occur among the cases that show no swelling of the head than among those that swell.

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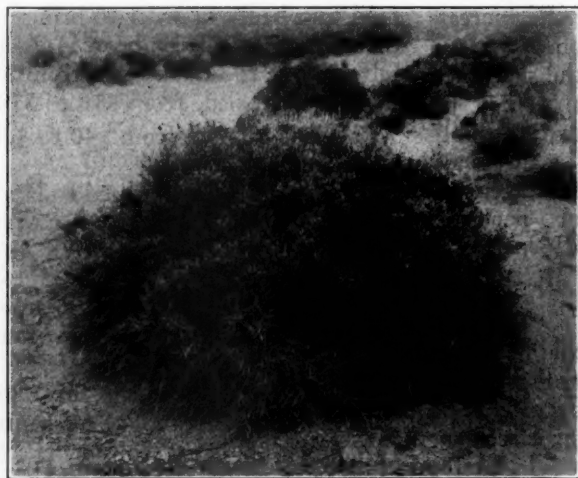


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2. Taking the sheep as a whole, a period of illness exists for some hours and often for one to three days before the heads begin to swell. Some observers consider that a larger proportion of deaths occur among the cases that show no swelling of the head than among those that swell.



3. Before the swelling appears most sheep show evidence of irritation about the head. This is especially noticeable if the sheep are exposed to the bright sunlight. This irritation is made apparent by the rubbing and shaking of the head and holding it in various unusual or strained positions.

4. Many of the sheep that do not die early in the illness are uneasy, wander about aimlessly, and run into objects as though blind.

5. In those sheep that have been examined after death—and, naturally, these have been the most severe, or fatal, cases—liver injury and usually enlarged gall bladders have been found. In some instances in which the gall bladder has been found to be empty there has been evidence of excessive quantities of bile in the intestines, evidently having been liberated from the gall bladder about the time of death.

For our present purposes only general statements regarding the results of the experimental feedings need to be made. As stated in the January (1935) Wool Grower, a few experimental feedings were made in June, 1934, or after the dangerous period for bighead had passed and, except for the pronounced swelling of the head, one sheep developed all of the symptoms and lesions that are characteristic of typical bighead. In April and May, 1935, or during the period when bighead normally occurs on the range, 19 sheep were experimentally fed coal-oil brush and nine were fed the spineless horsebrush. All the animals used were range sheep obtained from local bands. The coal-oil brush feedings were made at Blackrock, Utah. Three feedings of spineless horsebrush were made at Blackrock, and six at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, near Dubois, Idaho.

\* All the sheep fed coal-oil brush became sick and five showed more or less swellings around the head. In some of the cases this was pronounced and was followed by the usual hardening and peeling off of the skin. Of the remaining 14 animals, nine died with symptoms of acute poisoning, three developed the peculiar movements of the head that are seen in many sheep in every bighead break, and four were very uneasy, walking almost constantly and running into obstacles as though blind.

Two of the sheep fed spineless horsebrush developed the swelling of the head. Four of the others became distinctly sick but their heads did not swell; two were cases of the walking type and one of these held the head very high much of the time.

The effects produced by both plant species, other than the edema or swelling of the soft tissues of the head, were very similar, if not identical, with those seen in practically every outbreak of bighead that occurs on the range.

The fundamental similarity of these cases is shown in figures 3, 4 and 5. Of these figures, 3 and 4 show a range case and figure 5 shows two of the experimental animals that had been fed the spineless horsebrush. Note the position of the head. The nose of the sheep shown in figure 4 was distinctly swollen, as were both the ears and nose of the sheep to the right in figure 5.

After death, or at the close of the experimental work, autopsies were made on all but one of the sheep that had been fed *Tetradymia*. In all of the sheep that had been distinctly affected by the plants, the livers showed evidence of injury. With most of the sheep fed the spineless horsebrush this was comparatively mild and with most coal-oil brush cases, very severe—a difference that is probably due to the coal-oil brush being much more poisonous than the other species. Just as is found in range cases, there was wide variation in the size of the gall bladders. Some were very much distended.

There was a striking similarity between the bighead cases observed on the range and those produced by feeding the two species of *Tetradymia* to sheep. This, in connection with the close relationship between the distribution of the plants and the outbreaks of the disease, seems to make it apparent that coal-oil brush and spineless horsebrush are connected with the outbreaks. It is at least certain that at certain stages of growth both plants are

poisonous for sheep and that they cause serious losses.

### *Apparent Variations in the Poisonous Qualities of the Plants*

Following the experimental work at Blackrock and Dubois, similar feedings were made at the U. S. Experiment Station near Salina, Utah. In this work it became apparent that as the plants matured they rapidly became less poisonous. Also the plants that had been collected early in the season and carefully dried lost their poisonous qualities. The results indicate that both species are most poisonous during the period when the most rapid growth is being made, and that the mature plants are relatively harmless. They also indicate that of the two, the spineless horsebrush is very much less poisonous than the coal-oil brush. These facts appear to fit with what is known about outbreaks of bighead on the range.

### *Conditions of Poisoning on the Range*

Although isolated cases occur at various places on the ranges, as has been pointed out, bighead is to a considerable extent a trail disease. In some areas bad breaks have occurred around shearing sheds and on the lambing grounds. A full discussion of the factors entering into the different situations is beyond the scope of this article; however, a few apparent facts will be briefly mentioned.

Those breaks which occur while sheep are being trailed or while around shearing corrals are usually associated with a shortage of feed, or what amounts to the same thing—a lack of sufficient variety of palatable forage. The outbreaks on lambing grounds, in some instances at least, have been associated with a lack of a variety of types or kinds of feed. This was well illustrated in some of the worst outbreaks in 1935, which occurred on grass ranges where the only available browse, or other forage except grass, was *Tetradymia*. Many of the

severe losses, where bighead has followed the eating of coal-oil weed, have been associated with the watering of the sheep. The animals on dry, dusty trails, after being without water for a day or so, have, consequently, refused to eat the woody, highly mineralized vegetation until they have had an opportunity to fill up on water. Under such conditions, their thirst having been satisfied, they ravenously eat the plants they would ordinarily refuse to touch. If, as frequently has been the case, coal-oil brush is abundant, or the most available feed, it is often eaten in sufficient quantity to account for the consequences that follow. Many examples of this or similar occurrences could be cited.

All the evidence the writers have been able to gather indicates that throughout the region studied the serious outbreaks have occurred in, or very shortly after the sheep have passed through, areas where *Tetradymia glabrata* or *T. canescens* was abundant, and that the conditions have been favorable for the eating of these plants. In some of the worst outbreaks the evidence that the sheep had been eating the plants in considerable quantity has been definite and positive. As the experimental work has clearly shown that the plants are poisonous during the period when bighead is prevalent and that they are capable of producing the various characteristic symptoms of the disease, the importance of keeping hungry sheep away from patches of both the coal-oil brush and the spineless horsebrush seems evident. This also applies to sheep that have been grazing in areas where the palatable forage plants are largely limited to one or two species. As hungry sheep, and especially those on the trail, are especially liable to eat *Tetradymia* after they have been watered, the trails should be so altered as to make it unnecessary or impossible to drive the animals from the watering places directly into patches or areas where the plants are abundant. For

the same reasons, watering places should not be developed in the immediate vicinity of patches of either of the two poisonous species of *Tetradymia*. This is particularly ap-

plicable to regions where the coal-oil brush is present. It is believed that a scrupulous attention to these factors will prevent many of the serious losses.

## The Kiefer Shepherders' Bill

WE have been asked to print the copy of a shepherd's bill that was introduced last winter in the Utah Legislature by Representative Sam Kiefer (Peter Spray-nozzle). The bill follows:

H. B. No. 234

By Mr. Kiefer

An Act relating to the creation of a board of shepherd examiner; the qualifications and standards of shepherders and apprentice camp-movers; the discovery, education and training of shepherders; repealing, amending and re-enacting the Volstead Act, the Ten Commandments, the Mann Act; the Truth-in-Fabrics Act; the Law of Gravitation; defining the duties of shepherders and providing for examination and license fees; suspending the writ of ipse facto nux vomica in the State of Utah; defining the game of golf and fixing an age limit for players thereof, and changing course of the Colorado River and changing the age of consent.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to be placed in charge of a band of woolies in this state as guide, nurse and companion, unless said person described in this act as a shepherd, shall have duly passed a mental, moral and physical examination by a state board of shepherd examiners.

Section 2. This board shall consist of five members, none of whom shall be engaged directly or indirectly in the business of raising, producing or encouraging sheep, wool or lambs nor in the manufacture or sale of sheep dip for beverage purposes. The board shall meet monthly, either in the state capitol at Salt Lake City or in any convenient shearing pen or lambing shed and each member shall receive a per diem of \$12 and mileage at the rate of 15 cents per mile, measured cross-lots from the place, if any, where he ate his last square meal.

Section 3. Any person desiring to become a shepherd shall make application in writing for a license to the board of shepherd examiners, enclosing a remittance amounting to \$50 in some such form as will pass the scrutiny of any intelligent receiving teller, and shall appear for examination where and when notified by said board.

Section 4. Applicants for shepherd's license shall be of sound mind and body, free from hallucinations, ticks, scab or other defects, and shall have served at least five years as camp-tender, brass rail polisher, wireless operator, or radio expert. Any shepherd who has attained the age of 55 years and served not less than five years at his profession who shall become muscle bound from stirring mush, twisting flapjacks or other physical exercise incident to his official duties may be declared eligible to golf retirement. In order to secure the benefit of this section the said shepherd shall make application in writing to the board giving specific details of his whole or partial disability and the cause thereof and upon approval after due investigation the said board shall issue the shepherd's employer a citation in aurora borealis, upon receipt of which the employer shall immediately provide said shepherd with one niblick, one midiron, one brassie, one mashie, and a set of golf balls, together with one competent instructor for not less than 90 days or until said shepherd shall have become proficient. The coroner shall act as caddie and bottlebearer unless prevented by official duties.

Section 5. Any and all person or persons, who at any time have purchased pari-mutuel tickets or voted on the passage of the Redd racing act, either for or against, are qualified to receive a certificate as shepherd, and may so do without taking examination.

Section 6. No person in this state shall practice shepherding nor be an applicant for a license to perform such duties:

(a) Who cannot find anything else to do.

(b) Who at the time of application is detained in the state reformatory at Ogden or state mental asylum at Provo.

(c) Who is president or cashier in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

(c½) Who is president or cashier of any National bank within the state.

(d) Who has flat feet, bunions, ingrowing whiskers, housemaid's knee, ringbone, spavin, inertia or insomnia.

(e) Who still has money from the last job and which he desires to blow.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the terms of this act

shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as much as possible to collect, or be confined in the nearest dipping vat until such fine is paid.

#### Proposed amendments:

Be it further enacted that this session of the twenty-first session of the Utah legislature do what they can to have the course of the Colorado River so changed that it will run parallel through Salt Lake and Weber counties without entering the boundaries of Davis County.

All acts, or parts of acts, which are found by courts to be in conflict with this act shall be allowed to stand exactly as they are. Things could be no worse.

This act shall be in force and take effect as soon as the board of sheepherder examiners shall have been named and qualified.

### Southdown Meeting

THE annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders Association was held December 2, 1935. Colonel E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio, was elected president and Luther Belden, Bradstreet, Massachusetts, vice president. The Board of Directors elected were Dr. E. E. Brownell, San Francisco, California; Mr. Wm. A. Hinton, Sadieville, Kentucky; and Dr. Charles S. Plumb, Columbus, Ohio.

The Secretary's annual report showed an increase of business over last year of approximately 12 per cent. Forty new members were added to the Association during the year and 5,137 Southdowns were registered. This is the first five thousand year for the Association, almost three times as many as were registered ten years ago.

Only one change was made in the registration fees, the regular reduction was continued with the exception that the fee for lambs registered before January first of the year following birth was reduced from 75 cents to 60 cents. This rule to go into effect January 1, 1936. The present fee for lambs is only 50 cents.

W. L. H.

### Farmers Invest in Own Permanent Credit Institutions

MORE than three quarters of a million farmers individually own stock in the permanent cooperative credit institutions under the Farm Credit Administration, according to a statement made November 19 by its Governor, W. I. Myers, at the annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

In addition to nearly 650,000 farmers with loans through the cooperative federal land banks and over 200,000 in the production credit associations, the 1300 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations which own stock in the banks for cooperatives have over a million members.

#### Mr. Myers said:

The total number of voting stockholders in these cooperative institutions has doubled in the two years since the twelve federal land banks became a part of the Farm Credit Administration and the 560 production credit associations and thirteen banks for cooperatives were set up.

These part farmer-owned and controlled credit institutions have grown steadily, and the supervision of them in extending credit to farmers is the main work of the Farm Credit Administration. In making direct government loans to farmers during the past two years, the Farm Credit Administration has acted as an agent of the federal government, but the importance of this emergency work is now diminishing as conditions improve, and should come to an end within the next few years having only the activities of the permanent cooperative institution.

Two thirds of the \$3,300,000,000 of credit now in the hands of farmers through the Farm Credit Administration is provided by these institutions. They constitute a channel between the farmer and the investment market, since they are set up to obtain money from investors at wholesale rates and reloan it to farmers at a cost which is rea-

sonable yet sufficient to cover the expense of an efficient operation.

Provision has thus been made for a farmers' credit system whereby borrowers either of long-term funds, short-term production credit, or credit for cooperative marketing and purchasing shall own voting stock in the organization which lends the money, with the opportunity of eventually owning and controlling the credit institution.

As time goes on a larger amount of farm credit will be extended through these farmers' institutions and a smaller amount by the government. Farmers do not own stock in the emergency lending offices. As agricultural income improves the need for emergency loans should cease and the permanent cooperative institutions continue to provide an increasing volume of credit on terms and at rates of interest suited to the farming industry.

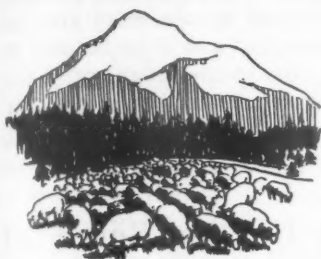
In 1933 the federal land banks had outstanding one billion dollars in farm mortgage loans, every dollar of which had been obtained by the sale of federal land bank bonds to the investing public. Since then, the amount of loans has been about doubled and the only variation in procedure in the past two years in making the additional billion dollars in land bank loans has been that because of the large amount of financing required in a short period, the government bought the bonds through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation instead of the public. We have arrived at the point now where we can see clearly that within a few months the federal land banks will return to the bond market to obtain the funds with which to make new farm mortgage loans. We know that the federal land bank bonds which the government has bought are sound, that the government will expect them to be repaid and in order that the banks may repay the government on those bonds, the loans made by the banks to farmers must be repaid. So we are not varying the fundamental procedure of the land banks but we are just going back to a more normal procedure when we cease to sell bonds to the government and go back to investors. Fortunately, the work has been done on a sound basis and the transition should be made without a jar.

The permanent system of production credit represented by the loans made by more than 550 production credit associations also depends for loanable funds upon the sale of securities on the investment market. These are the intermediate credit bank debentures which have been in good demand ever since they were first offered to investors twelve years ago. Those funds have been obtained on very satisfactory rates, particularly with the easy money conditions of the past two years, and for the first time in history we have had an organization through which cheaper money could be quickly reflected to every farmer with a basis for credit.



# National Wool Marketing Corporation

## News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED

### Review of the Activities of the National Wool Marketing Corporation for the Year 1936

THE stockholders' meeting of the National Wool Marketing Corporation was held in Chicago, December 10, at which all member associations were represented by their voting directors. A list of the officers was published in the December issue of the National Wool Grower. The General Manager's report clearly set forth the very strong position that the National Wool Marketing Corporation now occupies in the wool trade, not only from a financial standpoint but as a prominent factor in manufacturing circles of New England. Operations of the growers' corporation in marketing the 1935 clip indicate that the experimental stage has been passed and that the growers now have in their own organization a strong financial, well-managed selling agency to which they can deliver their clips annually with full assurance that their product will receive as efficient handling as is obtainable.

#### ***Over 70,000,000 Pounds Marketed by Corporation in the Season of 1935***

The volume of wool handled in 1935 is equal in volume to about 25 per cent of the annual domestic product. There was upon January 1, 1935, a substantial carry-over in the hands of approved dealers of about two hundred million pounds, of which the National held approximately fifty-seven million. Owing to the very moderate demand on the part of mills, the heavy carry-over seemed excessive and in view of a new clip soon to be sheared, weighed heavily upon the market. The general unattractive appearance and heavy condition of the 1934 clip, due to drought conditions, made the task of marketing more difficult. In spite of all our efforts to the contrary, the market continued to decline from January 1, 1935, to about March 1st of the same year and mills were still unwilling to purchase normal requirements, preferring to wait for the new clip which they calculated would be more

desirable in quality and obtainable at even less money than the remaining portion of the 1934 clip.

#### ***Government Orders Turn the Tide***

About the middle of February invitations were issued by the government for bids on substantial weights of various materials. Even this encouraging factor seemed to arouse no marked demand for raw wools. The manufacturers were evidently well enough covered on raw material to justify bidding vigorously for the contracts, or were willing to sell short, for little if any improvement either in volume of sales or values occurred until well along in April or May. At this time it was becoming more and more evident that successful bidders on contracts found it necessary to cover. This was the beginning of the first real demand we had had for about a year. With the active demand during May and June it was then possible to gain back some of the lost ground in the nine preceding months. During the two months above mentioned the National advanced prices as rapidly as possible, or from 55 cents clean for average territory fine to 70 cents clean on July 1, at which time immediate requirements having been met the demand again dropped off and during the month of July values receded to 61 to 63 cents clean.

#### ***National Withdraws from Market***

At this point it is well to analyze just what happened and the attending results. Our selling organization withdrew from the market practically 100 per cent during the period of July 1 to August 15 and we refused to recognize the drop in prices from 70 cents clean value we had established on June 25, to 61 to 63 cents during July and the first half of August. During this low period in July, approved dealers sold 50 per cent of their holdings at the lower values while the National sold only 8 per cent. In September the market again became very active and it was possible to

obtain the 70 cents clean pound value we established on June 25 and, furthermore, to again advance values to about 79 cents for the same quality of wool upon November 18. During this period your organization sold 50 per cent of its holdings and the dealers 30 per cent. Upon November 18 the National held about 42 per cent of its 1935 tonnage and the dealers about 20 per cent.

In view of the foregoing, it is plain to see that the growers' selling organization, perhaps for the first time, has been in the position of a true market leader. The National controlled by far the largest volume of wool available under one managership in 1935. This fact, coupled with improved method of grading and showing our wools, placed the National in a position to lead the market and hold rather a commanding position in the wool trade and manufacturing circles. We believe it is not too much to say that the manner in which your organization has handled sales of the 1935 clip has been a very valuable regulatory factor in the wool trade and that our consignors and the wool growers in general have benefited substantially therefrom. Thus it may readily be seen that in the season of 1935 the National Wool Marketing Corporation has fulfilled the purposes for which it was organized.\*

### **National Wool Marketing Corporation Declares Patronage Dividend of \$200,000.00**

IN view of the very satisfactory financial condition of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Board of Directors after thorough consideration voted to distribute a patronage dividend of \$200,000.00 to the various member associations from the surplus acquired in the handling of the 1934 clip. This distribution is being made in proportion to the volume of wool contributed by the respective associations. Let it be understood that the substantial surplus acquired by the National represents profits or savings from the regular 2-cent commission, made possible by economy in operating expenses.

The question debated seriously was whether this amount of money would best serve the growers' interests as added surplus held by the National Selling Agency or distributed to the member associations in the form of patronage dividends. The latter course was chosen for the following reasons:

First, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, after making this distribution, will still have a substantial surplus that in the judgment of the Board of Directors will be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements for the coming year's operations.

Second, the local associations' reserve position will be improved to an extent which will permit them to

\*In a later issue we will explain the improved methods of handling to which reference is made.

be of greater service to their grower-members and to conduct their operations more efficiently.

Third, the total surplus of the National Selling Agency is owned and controlled by the wool growers through their member associations and is to be used at the time and in the manner that in the judgment of the Board of Directors will best serve the wool growers' interests. This we believe to be in accordance with the best principles of successful cooperative marketing associations.

### **Program Adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Wool Market- ing Corporation for the Year 1936**

First: Offer patronage dividend of \$200,000.00

Second: Offer auction system of marketing if sufficient demand develops to insure its success.

Third: Make Unit Plan of marketing optional, both as to state organization and individual clip.

Fourth: A campaign to strengthen State Associations, for we believe they are the foundation upon which the National stands:

- (a) Establish closer cooperation between State and National Associations.
- (b) Keep growers more closely advised as to market conditions and manner of handling their clips, either direct or through State Associations, as conditions warrant.
- (c) General educational campaign regarding cooperative marketing of wool.

Fifth: Build the organization to a point where sufficient tonnage will be assured each year to enable the National to be the dominating factor in marketing the domestic wool clip.

Sixth: To establish a degree of efficiency that will make possible a patronage dividend each year.

### **National to Use Auction Method of Marketing if Sufficient Growers Desire**

SENSING some interest on the part of growers regarding the auction method of selling wool to manufacturers, the Executive Committee of the National appointed a committee some months ago to make a thorough investigation of methods applied in foreign countries and to ascertain as far as possible the extent of the demand for an auction system in this country. Also, to secure the reaction of the larger manufacturers to such a plan if attempted by the National. The National is a grower-selling organization and the Executive Committee felt that we as an organization should be alert and if there is a better way of selling wool we should be the first to develop it, or at least to gather all the facts together for the consideration of the growers. The Committee's report to the annual meeting of our full Board of Directors was rather lengthy and we will only attempt to touch on the high-lights at this time.

### *Foreign and Domestic Conditions Differ*

Investigation reveals fundamental differences surrounding domestic and foreign wool markets that make accurate comparisons impracticable. In the case of Australia, which produces almost twice as much wool as we do in this country, wool is treated as an exportable commodity whereas in our country we consume all of our domestic clip. The whole consuming world relies more or less upon Australia for a portion of their requirements of raw wool. Thus it will be seen that at an auction in Sydney, Melbourne, or any other concentration point in Australia, practically all nations may be competing directly or indirectly. When many nations are in the market the maximum competition is created and a world's valuation or market is established. A very different condition exists in the United States. All of our domestic clip is used by our domestic manufacturers and when one manufacturer is in the market practically all are in also desirous of obtaining wool. When demand lags, all manufacturers are affected and in like manner withdraw from the market. Our market in the United States is a local one and all outlets are equally affected by domestic supply and demand. For this reason it will obviously be more difficult to establish a uniform public market than in foreign countries where competition is wider in its scope than in the United States.

### *Opinions of Domestic Manufacturers Differ*

In our investigation we have interviewed practically every large consumer in New England and find sentiment very much divided as to the practicability of auctions. All, however, are agreed that they are in no position nor have they a desire to buy their annual requirements at shearing time, nor do they desire to acquire any substantial inventory. The modern tendency is to buy raw material against manufacturing orders in hand. The two factors above mentioned seem to apply to all consuming units, the only exception being a very low market at shearing time and bright prospects of higher values as the season advances. This might induce heavy bidding at shearing time.

Our domestic situation, then, calls for two things and manufacturers have so expressed their desires. First, for some agency equipped financially and otherwise to carry the bulk of our domestic clip until needed by manufacturers. Second, that the wool be prepared (graded and classified) in a manner that will enable contracts for cloth to be covered by the purchase of raw material as quickly as possible. Not infrequently do manufacturers wish to cover their raw material requirements within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after they have taken their orders for the cloth, therefore, any method of marketing—auction or otherwise—must fulfill these requirements.

### *Auctions at Country Points*

Investigation and consultation with manufacturers clearly indicate that if auctions are to succeed they

should be held in Boston where about 85 per cent of the domestic clip is sold to manufacturers. Interviews further reveal how impractical it would be for them to rely on a quantity of wool accumulated in Wyoming, or Utah or elsewhere at country points for their raw material requirements. When accepting orders for goods in New York, they must necessarily know where and at about what price they are to obtain their raw material requirements. Likewise, topmakers who use approximately one half of the domestic clip usually contract for sale a certain amount of top (scoured, combed wool) and buy their grease wool requirements immediately. Wool held at country points for auction sale or otherwise is usually too far from the market to interest manufacturers. It is evident from conversation with manufacturers that they have no intention of patronizing to any extent auctions at country points. The dealers, therefore, have and will for the most part be the buyers of wools offered for sale at country points, the same dealers to whom the growers always have an opportunity of selling at shearing time, providing they are willing to accept the values offered.

### *Boston Logical Place to Attempt Auctions*

It seems quite clear that if any worthwhile support to an auction system of marketing is to be expected from manufacturers, such auctions must be held at such times as are best suited to their requirements and, further, the wool so offered must be prepared in a manner that satisfies their needs. It is the manufacturer's dollar we are after.

The Board of Directors voted to try out the auction system if a sufficient number of growers desire this method of sale. The National Wool Marketing Corporation is fully qualified to meet the requirements shown as necessary by our preliminary investigation. We have an adequate working capital of our own, and ample credit facilities at our disposal to assure the strong financing of our business. Because of the large tonnage we handle from all sections of the country, we are the best equipped to offer wool to manufacturers prepared as they desire and in any volume they may require. More will be said in future issues regarding this plan.

## **Latest Market Report**

**S**UPPLEMENTING our wool market review covering the year 1935 appearing elsewhere in this issue, we quote the closing market of the year as sharply against the buyer. Unexpected strength both as to values and volume has developed during the holidays. There is usually a time of inactivity before the holidays in which mills hesitate to add to their inventories before the closing of the fiscal year's business.

Evidently the extremely small supply of domestic wool now on hand is giving manufacturers cause for careful thought. It is difficult to imagine the vast difference in conditions that surrounded the wool mar-



ket January 1, 1935, and those now prevailing. One year ago the approved dealers had the equivalent of 70 per cent of the 1934 clip still on hand, or about 200,000,000 pounds. It was practically impossible to interest manufacturers in the purchase of this wool and each time a sale was made the price was a little lower than previously.

A little over 40,000,000 pounds is to be found in the hands of approved dealers January 1, 1936, or less than one month's supply at the present rate of consumption. Practically all manufacturers are interested in acquiring stocks of raw wool and each sale seems to be a little higher on a clean basis than the previous one. We have advanced clean values from 55 cents March 1, 1935, for average fine wool, to 80 cents per clean pound for the same type of wool January 1, 1936. The present market may be quoted within 2 cents per clean pound of the high point of 1933. Our present low stocks of wool are being augmented by liberal importations of foreign wool, thirty-five million pounds having been imported at the Port of Boston in the last half

of 1935. This is double the amount of importations for the whole preceding fiscal year and indicates that we are rapidly approaching foreign importing parity in our domestic market. The principal demand has centered on average territory original bag fine wools, which may be quoted at a clean cost ranging from 77 cents to 80 cents, the average being around 79 cents to 80 cents. Graded half-blood territory wool has been in fair demand around 80 cents clean, with three-eighths and quarter-blood fairly well established at 75 cents and 70 cents clean basis, respectively. All foreign markets are slightly against the buyer at the closing of the old year. Sales are well up to schedule and clearances satisfactory. The manufacturers are in a strong position, most concerns being sold ahead at least two months of the New Year. For this reason the lack of new contracts is not troublesome.

All in all, the market situation at the beginning of the New Year is encouraging and the market bids fair to recompense the wool grower to some degree for the extremely adverse conditions of the preceding years.

## Violations of Federal Food and Drugs Act

**E**RNEST M. PEET and the E. M. Peet Manufacturing Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, were fined \$200 each in Federal Court at Council Bluffs on November 21, following conviction on October 9 of both the owner and the corporation on charges of violating the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Following the verdict of the jury, counsel for the defense moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, which was denied and sentence was imposed.

Peet was charged with having made a shipment of misbranded "Peet Protection Powder" to Grand Island, Neb., contrary to federal law. Government chemists showed the powder was a mixture of Glauber's salt, baking soda, charcoal, sulphur, chalk, wormseed, sodium thio-sulphate and traces of minerals. By pictorial design and claims in labels and circulars, the product was offered as a remedy for large round worms in shoats, diarrhea, colds in hogs, spasmodic colic in horses, scours in cows and calves, as a conditioner for sheep and poultry, and even as a preventive of the death of

hogs. According to the allegations and the verdict, the product could not have any of the pretended effects.

Federal courts in the month of October also fined five manufacturers of veterinary medicines for violations of the Food and Drugs Act. The products involved in the actions were remedies for various ailments and parasites of poultry, hogs and other farm animals.

## Annual Meeting of American Hampshire Association

**T**HE forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was called to order by President MacMillan Hoopes at 3 P.M., December 4, 1935, in the Live Stock Records Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Since the association always sends out printed copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members, those of the last meeting were not read. The Treasurer's report, which showed a cash balance on hand of \$15,682.94, was approved.

The next order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Two directors, Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Anaconda, Montana, and Mr. MacMillan Hoopes of Wilmington, Delaware; president (from the Board of Directors), Mr. Frank Brown, Carlton, Oregon; vice president, Mr. Wm. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin; acting secretary-treasurer, Helen Tyler Belote.

Dr. H. C. Gardiner reported on the condition of the Hampshire sheep business over the country and asked for expression from members on his suggestion to the Board of Directors that some of the association's funds be used in the employment of a field man for the purpose of increasing interest in Hampshire sheep. Messrs. Groom of North Dakota, Brown of Oregon, Renk of Wisconsin and Pallissard of Illinois all presented favorable reactions to such a plan. Mr. Jones of Maryland, while believing it to be a good idea, was of the opinion that it would benefit the large western operators more than the eastern breeders, and Mr. Hoopes of Delaware thought that each member should make himself a field man.

Helen Tyler Belote,  
Acting Secretary.

# Dry Beet Pulp, Wet Pulp, and Dried Molasses Pulp, for Fattening Lambs

By W. F. Dickson and Dan Hansen, Montana Experiment Station,  
Huntley Branch

**F**EEDING trials with lambs conducted at the Huntley Branch Station during the past five winters have demonstrated the economy of including the beet by-products—tops and wet pulp—in lamb fattening rations.

In the trials in 1934, another beet by-product—dried molasses beet pulp—was used in several rations. If it can be demonstrated that dried pulp can be fed economically in combination with other home-grown grains and roughages, the lamb feeding districts in Montana, which are now confined largely to the immediate vicinity of the sugar factories, may be expanded to include many of the irrigated valleys and thus provide a means of fattening more of Montana's lambs in Montana.

In previous experiments at this station, oats have proved to be one of the best grains available for the lamb feeder. Oats are fully equal in feeding value to corn and wheat and are superior to barley when fed with wet pulp and alfalfa hay.

The following prices were charged for feeds in this experiment:

Oats	\$32.00	ton
Barley	30.00	"
Dry Beet Pulp	18.00*	"
Wet Beet Pulp	1.71*	"
Cottonseed Cake	50.00	"
M. Calcium Phosphate	76.00	"
Alfalfa	12.00	"
Oat Straw	3.00	"

\*Includes \$1.00 per ton trucking charge.

The dried molasses beet pulp was self fed. Grain and alfalfa were fed twice daily—morning and evening.

In this experiment, six lots of 30 lambs each, fed 71 days, from October 9 to December 19, 1934, showed the results of substituting dry and wet pulp for part of oats and

## Rations Fed, Gains and Their Cost, and Financial Results

No. of Lambs	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5	Lot 6	Lot 7	Lot 8	Lot 9	Lot 10
	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ration	Oats Alfalfa	Oats Dry Pulp Alfalfa	Oats Wet Pulp Alfalfa	Barley Alfalfa	Barley Dry Pulp Alfalfa	Barley Wet Pulp Alfalfa	Barley Cottonseed Cake Wet Pulp Oat Str.	Barley Cottonseed Cake Wet Pulp Dry Pulp	Barley Cottonseed Cake Wet Pulp Alfalfa	Barley Cottonseed Cake Wet Pulp Alfalfa
Ave. Daily Feed—	lbs.									
Oats	1.55	1.23	1.34							
Barley				1.43	1.20	1.21	1.19	0.98	1.34	1.23
Dry Beet Pulp		1.22			0.81			0.99		
Wet Beet Pulp			5.72			4.44	6.51	3.96	4.44	4.38
Cottonseed Cake							0.21	0.21	0.21	
M. C. Phosphate										0.02
Oat Straw							0.89			
Alfalfa	1.56	1.37	1.57	1.72	1.46	1.69				1.61
Ave. Initial Weight	lbs.	72.3	72.1	71.6	72.2	72.5	72.2	71.8	71.3	71.5
Final Weight		91.5	100.9	96.9	90.9	96.7	96.7	94.0	92.9	98.3
Gain per Lamb		19.2	28.8	25.3	18.7	24.2	23.5	22.7	21.6	27.2
Daily Gain		.271	.405	.356	.263	.341	.331	.320	.305	.388
Feed Required 100-lb. Gain	lbs.									
Oats	573.7	304.4	377.2							
Barley				543.9	350.3	385.4	373.6	321.1	348.6	489.3
Dry Beet Pulp		300.9			237.3			324.1		
Wet Beet Pulp			1607.2			1340.6	2035.9	1301.8	1158.0	1746.5
Cottonseed Cake							66.2	69.2	55.2	
M. C. Phosphate										8.4
Oat Straw							277.3			
Alfalfa	575.5	337.2	440.0	654.1	426.5	514.3			426.9	643.7
Feed Cost per 100-lb. Gain	\$12.63	\$9.60	\$10.05	\$12.08	\$9.95	\$9.62	\$9.41	\$10.58	\$10.16	\$13.01
Init. Cost Lamb @ \$5 cwt.	3.61	3.61	3.58	3.61	3.63	3.61	3.57	3.57	3.56	3.57
Feed Cost per Lamb	2.43	2.76	2.55	2.25	2.41	2.28	2.13	2.28	2.77	2.33
Est. Value So. St. Paul—cwt.	7.15	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.40	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.20
Est. Value Huntley—So. St. Paul less \$1.25 cwt.	5.90	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.15	6.00	6.05	6.05	6.15	5.95
Necessary Selling Price cwt. to break even—Huntley	6.60	6.31	6.43	6.45	6.25	6.15	6.06	6.30	6.44	6.61
Est. Value per Lamb—Huntley	5.40	6.20	5.96	5.50	5.95	5.74	5.69	5.62	6.05	5.31
Cost per Lamb—Huntley	6.04	6.37	6.23	5.86	6.04	5.89	5.70	5.85	6.33	5.90
Margin Under Feed and Lamb Cost	-.64	-.17	-.27	-.36	-.09	-.15	-.01	-.23	-.28	-.59

barley rations fed along with uncut alfalfa hay.

Another three lots of 30 head each were fed approximately the same amounts of barley, wet pulp and cottonseed cake, but one lot had oat straw for roughage, another dry pulp, and another, lot 9, alfalfa. Lot 10 also had alfalfa, but mono-calcium phosphate was substituted for cottonseed cake.

The rations are shown in the top section of the table.

### The Best Gains

Lots 2, 3, 5 and 9, made the highest gain, were valued the highest at the market, and showed the lowest financial losses, except for lot 7. Lot 7 made good gains and at the lowest cost, but were less finished than the others mentioned.

### Discussion of Rations

Dry and Wet Pulp fed with Oats and Alfalfa versus Oats and Alfalfa Alone. Lots 1, 2, and 3.

Lambs fed dry pulp made faster gains at less cost than did lambs fed wet pulp.

If the savings in grain and hay required per hundredweight gain in lot 2 as compared to lot 1 is credited to the dried beet pulp, 300.9 pounds of dried pulp replaced 269.3 pounds of oats and 238.3 pounds of alfalfa. In addition, the dry pulp fed lambs made faster gains at less cost and were appraised at the highest value per lot while the lambs fed oats and alfalfa received the lowest valuation. More fat lambs were found in lot 2 than in any lot in the experiment and the least in lot 1.

The addition of wet pulp to the oats and alfalfa ration increased the rate and decreased the cost of gains, increased the per cent of fat lambs, and increased the appraised value \$0.25 per hundredweight.

**Comparing Wet and Dry Pulp when fed with Barley and Alfalfa, with Barley and Alfalfa Alone, Lots 4, 5 and 6.**

Dry pulp added to a barley and alfalfa ration resulted in a savings in feed and cost of gains; larger, faster gains and more finished lambs.

When fed with barley and alfalfa, .81 pounds of dry pulp proved equal to 4.4 pounds wet pulp in rate of gain. The gains cost more but the lambs were appraised higher than those fed wet pulp.

**Comparing Oat Straw and Cottonseed Cake with Alfalfa Hay when Fed with Barley, Lots 7 and 8.**

Lambs fed oat straw and cottonseed cake in place of alfalfa hay made equal gains, were appraised slightly higher per hundredweight, and made gains costing less than lambs fed alfalfa hay, barley and wet pulp. The cheapest gains in the experiment were made by lambs fed oat straw and cottonseed cake.

**Barley, Cottonseed Cake, Wet Pulp and Dry Pulp, Lot 8.**

This ration was included in order to determine whether or not lambs can be fattened without a dry roughage. While the results compare favorably with the other lots, considerable trouble was experienced due to the lambs scouring during the early part of the trial.

**Comparing Cottonseed Cake and Mono-Calcium Phosphate, Lots 9 and 10.**

In two trials, mono-calcium phosphate has failed to equal cottonseed cake as a supplement to barley and alfalfa. The addition of phosphorous to a barley, wet pulp and alfalfa ration seemed to depress the rate of gain and increased the cost of gains in both trials. The lambs did not come from a phosphorous deficient area, which may account for the results.

The rations fed in lots 2, 5, 7 and 8 were included for the first time.

Before definite comparisons with the other rations can be drawn, those will have to be fed again.

The feeding was done by Sam Schneidt and Ernest Howard.

#### Death Loss

Lambs died in the following lots: lot 3, two; lot 4, two; lot 5, one; lot 6, three; lot 7, one; lot 8, three; lot 9, three; and lot 10, one. The death loss totaled 16 lambs, or an average of 5 per cent. This is much higher than the loss experienced during the last few years.

### Winter Conditions in Arizona

**S**HEEP are wintering well in Arizona. Reports from various parts of the state indicate that weather conditions thus far have been mild and that no losses or shrinkage from low temperatures have occurred.

Range feed in most sections is better than for a number of years. Except in a few instances no supplementary feeding is being done on the winter ranges. Just now the outlook for early feed on the southern deserts is excellent.

Winter lambing in the Salt and Gila River valley pastures is well under way. Ewes are in good condition and a big lamb crop is being reported. Green feed acreage, alfalfa and barley, bought on a monthly basis, is not overly abundant. Hay, however, is plentiful at from \$7 to \$9 per ton and is being fed by many growers. Upwards of one hundred thousand ewes are being winter-lambled in the valley pastures.

Ewe lambs of good Rambouillet inheritance were in strong demand the past season. Many were held by local growers for replacement purposes, the surplus going to California growers who are partial to Arizona whitefaces for breeding purposes, especially the February crop.

Arizona has probably fewer sheep at the present time than for several years. The falling off in numbers, however, is for the most part in Indian-owned sheep, where a herd re-

duction program has been in progress for some time. According to a count made during the past year by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, the sheep and goats run by Indians in Arizona number 587,771 head. This is 25 per cent less than the number owned by them in 1930.

Shearing will be under way in southern Arizona by January 20. A good wool crop seems assured as sheep have been in good shape throughout the year.

Generally speaking, feed conditions throughout the state were good during 1935. This is especially true of the deserts during February and March.

Taken by and large the sheep business seems to be on the up grade. Sheepmen in some instances have told the writer that they have reduced their indebtedness, others state that they have balanced their budgets. With advancing prices for lambs and wool sheepmen should soon be able to go forward on an even keel.

Phoenix, Arizona Bert Haskett

### Coyote Protection

**I** HAVE owned sheep and handled sheep for 30 years and fought a good many coyotes during that time. I began experimenting several years ago with a moving light. The coyotes were killing some of my sheep nearly every night. I tied a flash light on a pet bell sheep in my band and cleaned my gun and tied the powdered rag on the light, so when the coyotes came around they would see the light moving among the sheep and catch the powder scent. I watched them. They would take a circle around the band until they got in line of the scent and then they were off for the tall timber. So I continued my experiments until I had perfected and patented a collar for sheep which carries a light run by batteries and also a scent bag. It has proved effective not only in keeping off coyotes but also bears.

J. N. Gossett  
Orchards, Washington



# With the Women's Auxiliaries

## SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

*Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 22-24, 1936*

### Tuesday, January 21, 1936

Executive Committee Meeting: 8:00 P. M., Gold Room, Hotel Utah.

### Wednesday, January 22, 1936

9:45 A. M.—Registration.  
10:00 A. M.—Joint meeting with National Wool Growers Association.

2:00 P. M.—Opening Session of Seventh Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Association. Community Singing: Led by Mrs. Olive Hickman, accompanied by Mrs. Lila Bush.

Invocation.

Presentation of Convention Program: Mrs. E. J. Kearns, Chairman.

Greetings: Mrs. J. R. Eliason, National President.

Vocal Duet: J. J. Summerhays and Son, accompanied by Virginia Summerhays. Address: Mr. Warren Drew, Director of Service, Associated Wool Industries, New York City.

Announcement of Convention Activities: Mrs. A. M. Swallow, Chairman of Arrangement Committee for the National Convention.

### Thursday, January 23, 1936

10:15 A. M.—Continuation of Convention Program, Jade Room, Hotel Utah. Community Singing: Mrs. Olive Hickman, Directing.

Reading of Club Collett: Mrs. E. J. Kearns.

Musical Selection: Yale Ward Double Trio, under Direction of Mrs. Olive Hickman.

Reports of Committees.

1:00 P. M.—Luncheon Meeting at Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, Under Auspices of the Salt Lake Chapter.

Musical Selections: The White Chapel Quartette, under Direction of Mr. B. F. Pulham.

Speaker: Mrs. Herman Oliver, of John Day, Oregon, First Vice President, National Auxiliary.

### Friday, January 24, 1936

10:00 A. M.—Breakfast. Empire Room, Hotel Utah. Utah State Auxiliary in Charge.

12:00 Noon—Organ Recital at the Tabernacle.

Evening—Dinner Dance, Hotel Utah.

tion of the chapter for their efforts in making these events successful.

Following the business session, members of Umatilla County Chapter No. 14 were entertained at luncheon and the remainder of the afternoon spent in playing cards. There were about twenty guests present.

The next meeting will be held in the Library Club room on January 18, 1936.

Mrs. T. G. Elliott, Secretary.

\* \* \*

The regular monthly meeting of the Salt Lake Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers was held December 9, 1935, in the Belvedere Lounge at two o'clock. The business session was preceded by a buffet luncheon. The hostesses for the day were Mrs. James A. Hooper, Mrs. Lucy Seely, Mrs. W. D. Beers, Mrs. McKinley Oswald, Mrs. Henry Moss, Mrs. O. R. Dibblee, Mrs. Julian Neff, and Mrs. R. C. Green. Twenty members were present. Mrs. Marva Josephson entertained during the meeting with several Christmas stories.

Mrs. Hyrum Erickson, Secretary.

\* \* \*

The Yakima Chapter of the Washington Ladies Auxiliary entertained their husbands at dinner on December 6 in the Young Women's Christian Association building. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. E. K. Foltz, with Mr. Stanley Coffin responding. Auxiliary colors of pink and white were used in the decorations. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Mrs. E. K. Foltz, Mrs. Victor Crowe, Mrs. Archie Prior and Mrs. Neil Robertson. Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mrs. Emil Roberts, Mrs. George McWhirter and Mrs. Pete Raynaud had charge of the dinner. About thirty attended the affair.

Mrs. Victor Crowe was hostess to members of the Yakima Chapter of the Washington Auxiliary at a Christmas party and gift exchange at her home on December 21. A talk on Christmas customs in the British Isles was given by Mrs. Neil Robertson. Christmas greens were used in decorations. Plans were made for the convention in Yakima, January 13 and 14. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. George Prior, Mrs. George McWhirter, and Mrs. Archie Prior.

Mrs. Archie Prior, Secretary.

## Chapter Activities

**B**AKER COUNTY CHAPTER, Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers, was entertained by its president, Mrs. Fred Phillips, at luncheon at the Antler's Hotel in Baker on December 4. Following the luncheon the regular monthly business meeting was held and two new members were enrolled. Mrs. Clifford DeFreece was awarded the prize for the best record in a guessing contest. Members occupied themselves making wool flowers to be used at the state convention to be held in Baker, January 10-11. A second meeting was held December 28 at the home of Mrs. Fred Widman to make final arrangements for convention entertainment.

Minnie Moura, Secretary.

The December meeting of Umatilla County Chapter No. 4 was held at the Library Club room in Pendleton on the 4th with Mrs. Percy Folsom, president, presiding. There were eleven members and one visitor present. A delegate was elected to attend the state convention to be held in Baker January 10-11, and other members urged to attend the convention. A committee was appointed to arrange for the wool exhibit to be entered in the annual contest at the convention. It was voted to send Poinsetta plants to two members who had charge of the wool exhibit and style show earlier in the season, to show the apprecia-

## CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### ARTICLE I—Name

This organization shall be known as The Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

### ARTICLE II—Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this organization shall be to bring together women vitally interested in the industries represented in the National Wool Growers Association.

Section 2. The objective shall be to disseminate knowledge of the value of such industries through the organized groups of the national, state and sectional auxiliaries. Activities of a practical, educational and social nature shall serve as a means of creating and maintaining interest in such industries.

### ARTICLE III—Officers and Elections

Section 1. The elective officers who shall constitute the Executive Board of this organization shall be a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary and a treasurer and one director from each of the member states.

Section 2. The term of office shall be two years or until their successors are respectively elected and duly qualified. Elections shall be by ballot unless there is but one candidate proposed for any such office. A plurality vote shall elect. Only active members may hold an elective office or chairmanship of a committee. No person shall cast more than one vote.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled by the Executive Board in its own body until the next annual meeting. The President shall appoint, if the Executive Board fails to exercise this right.

Section 4. Each State President is an ex-officio board member without a vote, unless a regular member of the Executive Board.

Section 5. The Parliamentarian and Historian shall be appointed by the incoming President within three months after her election. A Corresponding Secretary may be appointed on order of the Executive Board. These three appointive officers may or may not be regular members of the Executive Board.

### ARTICLE IV—Eligibility to Membership

Section 1. There shall be four classes of membership: Active, Associate, Life and Honorary.

Section 2. Those eligible to active membership shall be women who are actively engaged or affiliated with the wool, sheep, or kindred industries, or whose husbands, sons, fathers or brothers are members of the National Wool Growers Association.

Section 3. Associate membership shall include former active members or those women making application or recommended by their respective states who are directly interested in assisting to bring to fruition the objectives for which this organization is instituted.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF LADIES' AUXILIARY TO UTAH STATE WOOL GROWERS

### Officers

President: Mrs. A. M. Swallow, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vice President: Mrs. J. A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Henry Moss, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Utah State Wool Growers will hold their annual convention in Salt Lake City, January 20 and 21, 1936.

A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all members and visiting ladies. An interesting program and various entertainments have been arranged for your pleasure.

Mrs. A. M. Swallow,  
State President

### PROGRAM

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

#### Monday, January 20

9:45 A. M.—Registration.

10:00 A. M.—Joint Session with Utah State Wool Growers.

#### Tuesday, January 21

10:00 A. M.—Executive Committee Meeting.

2:00 P. M.—Annual State Meeting (Ladies' Parlor).

Community Singing: Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Director.

Invocation: Mrs. J. R. Edgheill.

Greeting: Mrs. A. M. Swallow, State President

Music furnished by Miss Lisle Bradford.

Address: "Wool in the Manufacturing," Mr. C. J. Fawcett, General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston.

Reports.

Election of Officers.

Section 4. Life membership may be granted to any eligible active member.

Section 5. Honorary membership may be conferred on any woman who has rendered distinctive service to this organization as a whole.

### ARTICLE V—Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting and the biennial election shall be held at the same time and place as that held by the National Wool Growers Association.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall meet just previous to the first session of each annual meeting or on call of the President, or any three Executive Board members in good standing.

### ARTICLE VI—Amendment

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and entitled to vote at any regular annual meeting. Such amendment shall be presented in writing, to the Executive Board and to state delegations in attendance at the annual meeting, previous to the session when the final vote is to be taken. No proxies shall be allowed.

### ARTICLE VII—Quorum

Section 1. A quorum for the transaction of business at the annual meeting shall consist of one fifth of those present and eligible to vote.

Section 2. One third of the elective officers shall constitute a quorum for the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII—Parliamentary Authority  
Robert's Rules of Order—revised—shall be the parliamentary authority.

(Signed) Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Chairman  
Mrs. Elmer E. Corfman,  
Parliamentarian

## The Consumer Market

THE would-be consumer of wool is unable to find good wool merchandise when he wants it. This fact is what is the matter with the wool industry more than any other one thing or all other adverse factors taken together. Under present conditions wool is not for the ultimate consumer but for the maker of goods, to be used as he sees fit in his products in adding quality, either a little or a lot, as suits his purpose. The term wool he uses to sell his products regardless of their construction.

Wool reaches the consuming public after running a gauntlet of waste, rags and shoddy and, of late years, rayon, as something with

which to fool the public, or if in the form of worthy merchandise at prohibitive costs. It is a fact that the average consumer is unable to buy good wool merchandise when he wants it with any degree of assurance and for the most part when his demand is for wool he gets a cheaper textile fiber.

There is little advantage to the wool grower to build up consumer demand for wool if that demand is to be filled with wool only when wool is relatively cheaper for the manufacturer than other textile fibers.

It can be easily demonstrated with the help of a microscope in any average clothing or dry goods store in the United States that a very large proportion of the goods sold as wool is constructed of fibers cheaper than wool and inferior to wool for the purpose used.

This situation, so very unfavorable to the wool growing industry, will never just change itself. It can be changed by proper planning and action by wool growers. There are two ways by which consumer demand could be directed to wool; one is through legislation compelling honest labeling of wool goods and the other is through the use of a hall-mark to be placed on honest wool merchandise.

Surely the wool growers have waited long enough to actively plan and fight to regain their lost consumer market.

Rawlins, Wyo. Kleber H. Hadsell

## First California Spring Lambs

AN item in a recent issue of the California Wool Grower announces that Mr. P. J. Connolly of Alameda and San Joaquin counties, California, marketed the first of the 1936 California spring lambs on December 12, 1935. They were Suffolks lambs, born in October, and weighed alive 55½ pounds. They went direct to Swift and Company at South San Francisco. This is the fourth consecutive

year that Mr. Connolly has had the first spring lambs on the California market.

## Seattle Commission Firm Penalized by P. S. Y. A.

C. S. FULTON, doing business as the Fulton Commission Company in Seattle, Washington, has been suspended from operating a market agency for the period of one year by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated November 11, 1935. His conviction of violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act was based largely on specific instances of his refusal to honor drafts drawn against him by his agents in payment for livestock purchased by them and consigned to the Fulton Commission Company.

The Secretary held Fulton had used an "unfair and deceptive practice and device" in refusing to pay drafts drawn on him in payment for livestock shipped to him for sale when, with knowledge that such drafts have been drawn, he accepted and sold such livestock on a commission basis, and that he was likewise guilty of deception in representing to livestock producers and others from whom livestock was purchased that he had no interest in those transactions when he had authorized the country buyers to purchase livestock and draw drafts on him in payment for such purchases.

The special instances on which the complaint in this case was based were ones in which Messrs. B. H. Britton and L. C. Mann purchased cattle from several Montana men, drew drafts on the Fulton Commission Company in the amount of the purchase price, and notified the company to that effect. The drafts were refused by Fulton, who received and sold the stock for a smaller amount than that covered in the drafts. After making certain deductions for financing and commission, Fulton remitted the balance to his agents, who paid the stockmen

slightly more than half of the face value of the drafts. The order of the Secretary of Agriculture calls for payment of the balance due the stockmen with interest at six per cent from November 5, 1934.

NOTE: Copy of an order from the Secretary of Agriculture just released holds the order for a year's suspension in the Fulton case in abeyance, with the understanding that it will be restored if at any time the respondent should return to practices on which the penalty was based.

## Goat Meat Controversy

THE last session of the Texas State Legislature passed a resolution asserting that the "required designation of goat meat as 'chevon' instead of mutton or lamb" has worked a hardship on goat raisers and asking the Secretary of Agriculture to "revoke his order requiring such meat to be designated as 'chevon' and permit the same to be designated as mutton or lamb, as well as goat meat and 'chevon'."

It will be recalled that several years ago the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and other organizations of goatmen started a movement to secure general application of the word "chevon" to goat meat, and on September 8, 1924, through their efforts, obtained official recognition of the term by Secretary of Agriculture. The recognition, however, did not carry any obligatory force. Packers could use it if they wished, or continue with "goat meat." Labeling the product as "mutton" or "lamb" is, of course, not permissible under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

The natural repercussion of the recent action of the Texas Legislature was the rising of the ire of those goat raisers of the state who have a correct understanding of the situation, and the position of this group was very clearly stated in a letter addressed to Senator E. M. Davis, who introduced the resolution, by Mr. B. M. Halbert, prominent goat raiser of Texas and member of the executive committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.



This communication, which had the approval of the President of that organization, follows:

Sonora, Texas,  
December 10, 1935.

Senator E. M. Davis,  
Brownwood, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from the city, where the Alamo—"Schrine of Texas Freedom"—stands, and 182 heroes died for our liberty. One of them, David Crockett, said: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." So we will proceed: You as a man and public servant did not show the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association the proper respect in not writing them for information about "chevon," before drafting your S.C.R. No. 22 for the Senate, which shows up your ignorance or perhaps the ignorance of some "mutton-headed" goatman that gave you the "dope" (I can't call it information) about "chevon." You do not set up or give out the facts in the case as they are about "chevon" in said bill.

Did you know we have a Pure Food Law that was passed by Congress in 1906, that says that every commodity shall be sold under its own name; no false or deceptive names to be used, with a penalty of \$500.00 for violations of same? Or that Dr. W. W. Skinner of the Agricultural Department at Washington, in his definitions of fresh meats, says, "Mutton is meat derived from sheep over one year of age; lamb is meat derived from sheep under one year of age"?

From 1906 to 1918 the packers sold goats as mutton, violating the Pure Food Laws; their hand was called by a committee of goatmen. From 1918 to date (1935) they have been tagging goats, "Goats" "Goat-meat" and "Kid-Goats."

In June, 1922, the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association adopted "chevon" as a suitable commercial name for the meat of all goats, and the other goat associations soon followed in adopting "chevon;" it was the proper thing to do. September 8, 1924, the late Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said: "Hereafter, if the efforts of a number of organizations and individuals have the desired effect, goat-meat will be designated by a special name which will be comparable to pork, beef and mutton. The name selected by the goat raising interests in the Southwest is 'chevon.'" But the Secretary in his recognition of "chevon" did not make it compulsory on the packers to use the word or name.

Swift & Company of Fort Worth, Texas, is the only packing house to use and tag its slaughtered goats "chevon." So your "Whereas, such a designation of goat meat has worked a hardship on the sale and marketing of goat meat or mutton and has curtailed the sale, etc.," is not true.

Now the sooner you and the goat men that are kicking against the use of the name "chevon," get behind this progressive name for our goat meat, the better it will be for the goat industry of our state. It's either "chevon" or "goats," take your choice of names.

The Pure Food Law and the sheepmen of this and all other sheep raisers' associations in the United States are not going to let mutton be used on a goat's carcass. It would be a "Wolf in Sheep's Clothes" wouldn't it? Not exactly, but a "chevon chop" trying to get on the table as a "mutton chop."

We had both kinds of chops served us at the Plaza Hotel in San Antonio during the convention. I ate both kinds, and will say "chevon chops" sounds good as a name, and eats better as a meat. It's the best going

as a barbecue. I know, for in October, 1922, the goat men of the Sonora County donated a carload of young "chevon" (235 head) for us to take to Dallas State Fair to barbecue and introduce "chevon" to the meat eating public, which we did and the public was delighted with the meat. I could not supply the demand for same. We had a West Texas crew that knew how to barbecue (the late Ben Binyon) and serve the delicious meat, and the people that were attracted to our "chevon barbecue stand" ate the meat, that never before had tasted goat meat. They had been highly prejudiced against the name, "goat."

I am,

Chevonly yours,

B. M. Halbert.

## Sheep-Walks and Flocks of Palestine

By James K. Wallace

THE plateaus east of Jordan and the mountains and valleys of Palestine and Syria contain immense pastures where sheep have continuously grazed and supported whole communities since Old Testament days off of what would be barren ground for any other purpose. Descendants of the early shepherds in many cases still use the sheep-walks that have been handed down from generation to generation. Here, as in all sections of the world where rainfall is less than tillage requirements, sheep have proven themselves to be the best harvesters of browse, going out onto the desert where man himself would starve and bringing back basic wealth. They furnish meat, milk, butter, and cheese for food, also wool for clothing. Their tallow was the source of artificial light for 60 centuries and as a medium of exchange it equaled talents of gold in stability. Parchments made from sheep skins have carried through the years the story of early days and had it not been for them, it is doubtful if we would have preserved those records, now so highly prized. The beneficial association of sheep with man is written in the

pages of history of every early nation and dynasty, and secular books all stress their importance since the days of the emergence of the human race out of the fogs of barbarism.

In the Sanskrit and early Hebrew languages there was no generic or specie name for sheep. They were described as "little cattle," because they had many points of resemblance to the bovine, being ruminants, having cloven hoofs, giving milk, and grazing on the same type of herbage as do cattle. A special reference to this is found in the story of the entry of the Israelites into Egypt in Chapter 47 of Genesis. It states that the main reason the Israelites were wanted by the Egyptians was for their knowledge of sheep husbandry. The dwellers in the Nile country saw sheep as a great source of wealth, which they wanted to develop, so the Hebrews went into that country as shepherds. The records in Chapter 12 of Exodus relate a rather familiar story. They tell that the Israelites returned to their home land with many thousands of cattle and "little cattle," and from all accounts, in going in as shepherds and coming out as owners, they showed their usual trading ability.

There were bigger sheep operators among the Biblical characters than in our modern day. They suffered from the same conditions of production, such as shortage of browse or drinking water; of overstocking of the ranges; and the other problems which we now have. There is no mention of the tariff problem, but fealty payments to overlords were common. Among owners, Job had a flock of 7,000 head which he later expanded to over 14,000 head when some of the grain raisers in his territory starved out and moved away. But he was a small sheepman compared to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Esau. They were related and ran upwards of 300,000 head of sheep together with cattle, camels and goats for years. Finally overstocking, unwieldiness of numbers, and a persistent drought required that they change their communal methods of operation. Abraham called his relatives together and laid the matter of water shortage and poor range conditions before them and in the goodness of his heart he told them to decide which sections of the range they wanted and he would take what was left. Each of the others picked a section which he considered was the best sheep-walk and took his flocks and went his way. Abraham was left with the driest desert. But history records that soon there fell drought-quenching showers on Abraham's section and the "desert blossomed as the rose." The immensity of sheep numbers recorded in the Old Testament is also likewise shown in the story of Reuben. He had a little disagreement with the Ishmaelites and went among them looking for a peaceful settlement. When the argument was over, he came back home bringing with him 250,000 sheep as the fruits of diplomacy.

Another record breaking series of transactions was that of the kings of Moab who paid annual tribute of 100,000 lambs and 100,000 rams to the Israelite kings. There must have

been some pretty good sheepmen in Moab, and the quality of their flocks unusually high, else the Hebrews would not have wanted so many rams, apparently to improve the quality of their flocks. In Solomon's time we find that 120,000 lambs were used in the dedication of the Temple to proclaim first, the innocence of the lamb and, second, their sacrifice to the Glory of God. The masons girded themselves with skins dyed red during its construction, and to this day one of the great secret orders uses skins in a symbolic way.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon whose lights could be seen for miles up and down the Euphrates River as they twinkled in the night depended on sheep for their midnight glory. Eighteen thousand braziers were used, each holding one pound of sheep's tallow, the product of 2,000 fat sheep daily—60,000 head monthly—showing the extent of sheep husbandry in that cradle of history and of human dependence upon it constantly. Likewise in the crystal studded golden chandeliers in the palace of Belshazar where the gluttonous feasts described by Daniel were held, 10,000 lamps burned brightly to make the banquet hall as light as day. On these occasions the tallow from over 1,000 sheep was used every time that royal spendthrift cared to lavish on his oriental court the tribute wrung in tears from a quarter million vassals. The followers of Islam also recognize the symbolic good in sheep, for on their annual pilgrimages to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca to this day they sacrifice thousands of head of sheep and lambs which, after the ceremonies, are distributed to the poor. Sheep shearing time was one of the leading festivals, in which whole tribes sang hosannas of praise for the blessings of the year. The wool clip, then as now, was a primary staple of commerce.

Certain special delicacies have always been associated with the meat of sheep and lambs. East of Jordan the broad-tailed sheep are most popular. They were given this name due to the fact that under heavy feeding they developed up to ten pounds of juicy fat at the root of the tail. This is still the main fat in the diet of the pastoralists of Lebanon. The fat is of superior flavor and high palatability. Special efforts to increase the fat content are made by many shepherds who make a bolus of mulberry leaves, said to be a very fattening feed, which is crammed into the sheep's mouth and held there until the sheep comes to believe that it is its own cud. It then begins to masticate.

We should give sheep full measure of respect because of their close association with the development of the human race. This has resulted in much of the mystical and symbolic character ascribed to their contact with man since earliest antiquity. In commercial transactions when the physical characteristics of two ewes show that one is a purebred Rambouillet and the other a crossbred, interest should not stop with just the market significance of these two breed types. The fact that they are descendants of sheep that have paralleled the path of our unknown ancestors, and fed, clothed and sheltered them as they stumbled onward laying the foundation for our present high estate should be respected. No grain, vegetable, fruit, nor animal deserves so much attention and sheltering protection as does this specie of "little cattle." Their faithfulness, love, and confidence given in return for our care runs concurrent with the creation of one of the great sources of wealth in agricultural husbandry, and they should receive from us the recognition which is their due.

# The Secretary's Annual Report

(Continued from page 12)

ceived, held, or kept for, or incident to, or in connection with, the sale thereof in commerce, directly or indirectly, to a packer or packers \* \* \*."

This language is not sufficiently clear to ensure that feeder stock will not be included as a part of the 35,000 head mentioned. It is doubtful whether western producers could support such legislation in a form that would anticipate government supervision of the affairs at any of the railroad or other points at which lamb sales now are commonly made or completed.

Any persons acting as salesmen for compensation, or representatives of any buying interests would be compelled to register and otherwise comply with the regulations issued under the Act of 1921. It is not impossible that railroads or other interests would soon be in the position of having to assess a charge even for the handling at loading pens of lambs driven in.

What is perhaps a more serious possibility in connection with the Capper Bill is a proposal to require the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe "reasonable rules and regulations relating to the weighing, fill, dock, or grades of livestock in commerce." The program would require all packers, stockyards owners, or salesmen to comply with such rules when they had been prescribed. The provisions of the bill would also make this plan effective at the present posted markets.

## *The Packers and Stockyards Act*

No amendments of consequence have been added to the Act of 1921, which established the present system of supervision of practices and charges at the principal markets. The Murphy Bill (S. 3036) and the Jones Bill (H. R. 8051) are identical bills proposing amendments to the old law which the 14 years of experience in enforcement have shown to be necessary. These amendments, if enacted, would be very valuable to producing interests in preventing much of the legal delay in the effectiveness of official orders, particularly those affecting charges for yardage and selling services.

These measures have not yet been the subject of hearings in either branch of Congress, but are likely to be taken up soon. They should not be confused with portions of the Capper or similar bills.

## *Stockyards Charges*

The status of the stockyards and commission charges at ten of the larger markets was fully reported in the November issue of the National Wool Grower. It was there shown that official orders for reduction in charges have been held up through legal action taken by those affected in five cases. These are the yardage charges at Sioux City and St. Joseph, and commission

rates at Denver, Kansas City, and Chicago. Granting injunctions against the enforcement of such orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, the courts usually require the parties affected to maintain in a separate fund the difference between the old charges and those ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture. This is done with a view to having such amounts refunded to those from whom they were collected in the event that the courts finally sustain the orders for the reductions. At the present time, over \$52,000 is so impounded at the Denver market, and a larger amount at Kansas City, and Chicago, these amounts being for charges collected for selling services.

## *Lamb Advertising*

No direct efforts were made in 1935 by the Association for the advertising of lamb. All of the available funds were necessary for work in connection with the routine legislative matters and other affairs requiring representation before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other government departments. The organized lamb feeders expended a considerable sum in the spring of 1935 through a special radio program. They have also voted to tax themselves for a larger fund to be used in 1936.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board has continued its active and effective educational work for both handlers and consumers of lamb and other meat.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1935, the government grading and stamping of lamb was furnished for carcasses representing 13,417,762 pounds. This service is furnished mainly at the request of retailers, hotels, and government departments. In addition, the packing concerns grade and stamp considerable amounts of lamb, but no report is available as to the weight of lamb sold, graded, and stamped in addition to the government work.

## *Forest Grazing*

At the last convention there was much concern over the status of forest grazing permits. In an address delivered by Mr. C. E. Rachford, in charge of the Division of Range Management, (Washington, D. C.), it was made clear that material reductions in the numbers of livestock covered by existing permits would be made. The reasons assigned for making such reductions were: (1) necessity for protection of the forage; (2) need for areas for game, recreation, and other uses; and (3) redistribution to accord with the recent conception and plan of giving grazing permits to needy families living in or near the forests and to applicants who had not previously qualified to obtain a permit.



Apparently, there was to be no recognition of any right or claim of established permittees who are owners of grazing lands, the value of which is dependent upon the holding of a forest permit. In all such cases former permits have been obtained on the basis of a showing of ownership of such dependent land and in most instances the value attaching to such property through the holding of a forest permit has been reflected to some degree in assessment figures.

The action of the convention urged "that the Forest Service make no cuts for distribution until such time as the present users have, in some degree at least, recuperated \* \* \*," that ten-year permits be issued as formerly, and that a committee be appointed to act in these matters with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief Forester.

In February a committee of five then in Washington, together with a similar committee of cattle raisers, went into the whole situation exhaustively with the Chief Forester and the officials of the Grazing Service. I was asked to open the conference with a statement on behalf of the stockmen and in doing so, urged that the question of cuts on existing permits for redistribution purposes be delayed and that a broad and impartial economic study be made of the relationship of forest grazing permits to farming lands and owned grazing lands in the areas tributary to the forests. A study of that type was subsequently authorized and begun, but as far as now can be learned, it will not be completed until some time this year.

The table appearing below contains all of the data we have been able to collect regarding the cuts made for various purposes in 1935, their percentage of the total numbers grazed on the forests in 1934, and

the numbers admitted under new permits last year. The figures include both sheep and goats.

The incomplete figures shown in the table hardly admit a fair determination of the extent of reductions on established preference permits in 1935. The total cuts shown for various states include, in many cases, former temporary permits as well as reductions approved by permittees with a view to providing better feed conditions. On a considerable proportion of small permits, no cuts were ordered. It appears that the general rate of reduction on preference permits was from 10 to 15 per cent. It was announced by the Forest Service early in 1935 that the maximum cuts on preference permits during the proposed five-year period of adjustment would not exceed 30 per cent.

The last annual report of the Chief of the Forest Service shows that in the eleven principal range states in which the forest lands chiefly are located, 5,777 permits were issued covering 6,123,463 head of sheep, while in 1929, sheep permits totaled 6,574 and covered 6,650,719 head.

The number of sheep shown as having been grazed on forest lands in 1934 is 25 per cent of all the sheep owned in the eleven states.

The condition of the forest ranges and the policy of government officials concerning the relation of grazing to other forest uses and the redistribution of the permits can largely be judged by excerpts from recent reports.

SECRETARY WALLACE: Always the effort has been to issue permits only for the number of stock that the amount and condition of the available forage justified. As a consequence, western national forests ranges came through 1934 in relatively good condition.

Although the drought relief committee found it necessary to purchase but few of the livestock which grazed on these ranges, the drought had its effect nevertheless. \* \* \* National-forest ranges are being built up so as to contribute to the maximum number of those home units which are dependent for success upon use of national-forest forage. \* \* \*

FORESTER SILCOX: The 1934 grazing season on the national forests was one of the worst ever known. In eastern Montana and Wyoming forage dried up so early that eventually about 50 per cent of all the livestock was sold to the government under its drought-relief program. \* \* \*

Permit reductions because of overgrazing in former years and reduced carrying capacity amounted to 358,785 cattle and horse months and 645,786 sheep months. Serious overgrazing due to the drought has necessitated still larger reductions in 1935. \* \* \*

Since unusual conditions, social, economic, and physical, demand more flexibility in grazing administration, no new ten-year permits should be issued at present. This course is necessary to restore range carrying capacity \* \* \*; to reduce to the minimum erosion \* \* \*; and to provide opportunity for wider distribution of grazing privileges in the light of existing conditions and local community needs. \* \* \*

Social welfare demands a partial redistribution of grazing privileges looking toward the establishment of

STATE	No. Head Grazed 1934	No. Head Reduced 1935	Per Cent Reduction	Reductions for:		No. Head Under New Permits 1935
				Distribution	Range Protection 1	
Arizona	2	13,821		7,783	6,038	2
California	362,181			2	3,060	2
Colorado	995,851	88,355	8.8	24,531	63,824	33,223
IDAHO: --						
South 3	1,086,438	72,172	6.6	42,160	30,012	65,493
North 4	85,982			5	5,400	33,595
Montana	461,449	39,894	8.6	7,269	32,625	9,018
Nevada	331,192	12,377	3.7	6,754	5,623	6,478
New Mexico	2					
Oregon	603,284	53,533	8.8	2	53,533	2
Utah	809,154	67,147	8.1	6,236	60,911	2,877
Washington	154,478	10,000	6.4	2	10,000	2
Wyoming:						
West 5	317,859	28,874	9.0	11,969	16,905	10,578
East 6	369,356	23,783	6.4	7,210	16,573	3,220

1 Includes cuts reported as voluntary on both temporary and preference permits.

2 No report.

3 14 forests.

4 5 forests.

5 8 forests.

6 7 forests.

a greater number of economically sound livestock home units. \* \* \*

In 1934 more than 31,000 families on the national forests were on relief rolls, and a like number in communities adjacent to the forests. It is apparent that careful study should be made of the extent to which range use may supplement ranch incomes to sustain homes.

Four per cent of the sheep permittees now graze 22 per cent of the sheep, and 7 per cent of the cattle permittees graze 44 per cent of the cattle. On one forest 16 permittees graze 105,000 sheep, while hundreds of small farmers in the valley are clamoring for national-forest privileges necessary to maintain small farm flocks.

### **Range Protection**

It must be recognized that during the last ten years there has been a very serious and general deficiency in rainfall through all the western national-forest areas. While the drought of 1934 was felt to have been relieved by spring precipitation in 1935, the official figures covering rainfall from June 1 to November 30, 1935, are disconcerting. They show precipitation at 42 representative points in the twelve western states to have been approximately 28 per cent below the normal amount for that period. (This compilation was based on moisture records furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau and printed in the September and December issues of the National Wool Grower, 1935.)

In view of the continuation of subnormal conditions for growth of forage, no one interested can afford to ignore the necessity for some adjustments to maintain at least average feed protection. Making allowance for excess conservatism of officials of some forests where even safe or reasonable utilization does not seem to be recognized, it is still evident that reductions of some character and in many places have been called for. The chief point of difficulty in connection with cuts for range protection, however, lies in the fact that many cuts now authorized and ordered for that purpose are likely to turn out to be distribution cuts. No assurance has been given that permits now cut will be restored to former numbers in the event of a restoration of carrying capacity to the level of the period before the cut was made. In fact, it has been frankly stated by officials that the disposition of increases in carrying capacity will depend upon the applications for new grazing permits that may be under consideration at the time.

### **Economics of Redistribution**

As referred to above, an economic study is being conducted by the Forest Service for the purpose of determining the right policy toward cutting existing permits in order to provide grazing for applicants who had not qualified at the time present permittees were admitted. Final decision seems to have been reached in Washington that around 60,000 needy families near the forests must be given permits to graze some livestock. It is doubtful whether such a decision is truly correct even under the most liberal consideration that

can be given to the plight of such families under the newly conceived and apparently effective ideas of economic and social readjustment.

Social or economic justice to western individuals or communities cannot afford wholly to ignore all past economic affairs or the position and claims of those who have been sufficiently fortunate to continue on a self-supporting basis. If it be argued that no legal right has been officially issued to those holding forest grazing permits in 1934, yet the existence of a moral and social right has been established through long recognition of the status of owned lands dependent for their value upon forest grazing. If the cuts in grazing permits already effected are to be continued or added to, then the new policy and order must surely recognize the position of the owners of lands which have been recognized as dependent upon grazing permits and which can no longer be used for livestock purposes. Either the acreage rendered valueless for its original use should be purchased from present owners for such use as may be decided upon, or else those owners must be otherwise reimbursed for the losses occasioned by action taken under the new conception of economic and social demands in application to the distribution of the grazing resource of the national forests.

### **Recreation, Wild Life and Grazing**

Stockmen generally are fully appreciative of the value of the growing national demand for greater opportunity and facilities for outdoor life. It seems likely that the satisfaction of this demand may result in the curtailment of grazing on large areas of government lands now devoted principally to livestock. It is a fact that the propagation of game on public lands has already caused losses of crops and fodder grown on private lands in the same areas. Under existing state laws there is seldom any provision for reimbursement to owners suffering such damages and they are subject to heavy penalties for molesting publicly owned animals or birds so trespassing.

The availability of big game, water fowl and other birds for shooting by those fortunate enough to be able to enjoy such sport has commercial advantages through the greater production and sale of firearms, ammunition and various types of sports goods and equipment. This important factor cannot be overlooked, though it cannot be considered as completely offsetting the claims of individuals and communities now largely dependent upon income from livestock that grazes upon the lands which are to be appropriated for propagation of game or for other recreational uses.

However, it seems proper and necessary to present the rate of increase in numbers of game animals and to suggest consideration of what readjustment of land use may be necessary if the recent rate of development is to be continued. During the five years ending De-

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## Notes of a Western Wool Grower on Eastern Meat Trade Matters as Seen in October

IT IS difficult for the writer to understand how dressed lamb has acquired the volume it has when the varying qualities of the lambs offered for sale are considered. We find every grade of lamb on the eastern markets that is in existence, including prime, choice, good, and medium. Then come the thin, large-sized, blue-colored lambs that are from three to eight months old; the thin, little skinny cull lambs dressing 12 to 16 pounds, some as low as 8 or 10 pounds, and a great many at 16 to 22 pounds. Then there is the little, light caul-dressed lamb, small but not always young, with the caul, or stomach fat wrapped around the hind quarter. The latter lambs are the ones the Greeks and Italians crave. A large part of them believe the caul-dressed lambs denote a young lamb as they make the remark that older lambs do not have this caul fat.

A large per cent of these thin light lambs are from the central, eastern, and southern states. The thin, poor, light cows and steers are also from the above sections. They unquestionably displace the use of medium to good meats, as it is the policy of a lot of retailers to buy these thin light meats and when these are not available, to buy the front quarters of the medium and good animals. They are strictly a price-buying class of people.

In view of the fact that these thin animals are produced at a low cost, it keeps other meats at a low ebb. It is an accepted fact that all the basic farm crops must be fed to livestock to make a market for such crops and also to give the consumer good meat to eat. It is very evident that the livestock growers of the corn belt and the eastern and southern states must assume their fair share of the burden of furnishing a market for the hay and grain so extensively produced in the United States. They should also assume their share of furnishing reasonably good meat for the people to eat so that we will not cause the American people to look for meat substitutes. Low-grade meat will not keep the meat trade. It unquestionably will be a burden to good meats in maintaining the consumers on a meat-eating basis.

The packers and processors of dressed meat claim the public buys a definite amount of meat in dollars during a week, month, or longer given period. The amount of meat moved varies according to the prices. If the price is high, a smaller volume is moved. If the price is low, a larger volume moves. The packer claims that at each week-end or month-end the dollars received for meats are very close to the total for other weeks or months.

Several dealers in the dressed meat trade claim that a great many people went to eating lamb during 1935 who previously ate pork and that it will be quite likely that many will remain with lamb and not go back to pork even should the prices draw closer together.

The average number of lambs slaughtered per week during the summer and fall months from the Continental Divide east in the United States is around 300,000 head. This amount finds a ready clearance through the channels of trade. New York alone uses 100,000 lambs per week in addition to some mutton. The largest lamb-killing centers we have in the United States are New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, and Kansas City.

During the latter part of the summer and fall this year there has been an abundant supply of low-grade beef, both grass-fat and grass-thin, a sort of a warmed-up product. This is made palatable by running it through the grinding machinery, putting it into sausage, bolonga, and other processed meat, which has reached a tremendous scale. It often causes me to wonder if we are on the road to becoming a sausage and bolong-eating nation. This is the prevailing type of meat of the Southern European people.

"Wind-jamming" is practiced by some unscrupulous butchers on eastern thin lambs by blowing from a high-pressure air hose with a sharp nozzle when the lamb is skinned, down below the gamble joints or where the flesh starts on the leg. This nozzle is pushed under the fell before the skin is removed and this high-pressure air is blown under the fell and spreads around between the fell and the body and accumulates more particularly in the flanks and between the hind legs. When it is shot in on the front legs it puffs the skin up and extends the front legs out from the body by the air pressure between the shoulder blades and the body. The carcass looks very much like a sheep that has been dead over night and filled with air. The front legs extend out quite prominently. Until recently the butcher put his mouth down onto the flesh and blew it up. This practice is carried on in the poultry and turkey industry by blowing air into their rear ends. In some cases a bicycle pump is used. It makes thin poultry look like fat, plump birds until the housewife sticks the knife into them and then, presto, change, the poor chicken is a thin one. Most state laws do not prohibit butchers from practicing these methods, but federal-inspected packing houses cannot and do not practice this deception.

The fact that 60 per cent of the families buy their meat at one shop, 20 per cent buy

their meat at two shops, and 20 per cent drift around to three or more shops is very unfortunate for both consumer and producer. Observations will show that the lamb prices vary at the public markets, that the retail prices are very moderate and low at a few shops. The overconfidence that the customer has in the retailer of meat is probably the reason why so many retailers can sell inferior meats for prices that are comparatively high and are equal to prices on good to choice meats. Reports are prevalent that numerous retailers and restaurant men will have a few choice carcasses of the different meats hung up in view of the customers' counter while they have filled their show cases with cuts of meats of inferior grades and these same retailers and restaurant men will cheerfully maintain day in and day out that these meats are all choice meats. I have never met a group of salesmen in any of the lines of industry as a whole that are as misleading as retailers of meats.

It has long been understood by persons familiar with the dressed meat trade that many retailers consider it their duty to push the lower grades of meat in preference to the upper grades. Their policy is to keep a large percentage of the consuming public eating the medium and inferior meats, as they are always available, and they contend that if their customers get their tastes cultivated to the better meats they would be unable to get them back onto these medium and inferior meats if at any time the supply of good meat was not available. Knowing they can always get inferior meat, they play safe in order to advance their own interests. For instance, when dressed pork was selling at 5 and 6 cents a pound the sausage maker would not put first-class pork into sausage for fear he would not be able to do it continuously. Between the retailer and the wholesaler they have manipulated the marketing of dressed meats to the detriment of the consumer and producer.

### Classification of Dressed Lambs, Slaughtered

Western	
Strictly Choice	20%
Choice	40 "
Good	23 "
Fair to Medium	15 "
Inferior	2 "
Eastern	
Strictly Choice	5%
Choice	10 "
Good	20 "
Fair to Medium	25 "
Inferior	40 "

All western lambs that are too thin to be reasonably good killers and have no covering of fat are put in feed lots and fed cultivated crops until they acquire a reasonable degree of flesh and fat.

All eastern lambs are slaughtered that reach market. None ever go to the feed

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# Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

## The Improved Market

ON a comparative basis the year 1935 materially improved the sheepman's strategic position, although over a long period the front figure on the bulk of sales was 8. By months the ranges on tops and average lamb prices were:

	Tops	Range on average cost
January	\$ 9.35@ 9.60	\$ 8.40@ 8.80
February	8.85@ 9.20	8.35@ 8.45
March	8.40@ 9.35	7.90@ 8.60
April	8.50@ 8.75	8.00@ 8.35
May	8.50@ 9.25	7.70@ 8.35
June	8.85@10.00	8.00@ 9.30
July	8.60@ 9.35	8.25@ 8.85
August	8.75@ 9.60	8.40@ 9.20
September	9.85@10.50	9.00@ 9.70
October	9.35@10.00	9.10@ 9.50
November	11.15@11.65	9.75@11.15
December	10.75@12.00	11.25@11.75

Average cost at Chicago, as figured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on sheep and lambs combined was \$8.36 per hundred in 1935; \$7.65 in 1934 and \$6.28 in 1933. A more detailed statement follows:

Fat lambs: 1935, average price per hundred, \$8.82; per head, \$7.50. 1934, average price, \$8.01 per hundred; per head, \$6.57. Average weight in 1935 was 85 pounds; in 1934, 82 pounds.

Aged sheep: 1935, average price, \$3.47 per hundred; \$4.25 per head; average weight 122 pounds. 1934, average cost, per head, \$2.65.

Slaughter yearlings: 1935, average price per hundred, \$7.34; \$6.39 per head; average weight, 87 pounds. 1934: average price, \$6.41 per hundred; \$5.32 per head; average weight, 83 pounds.

Feeding and breeding stock: 1935, average price, \$7.18 per hundred; \$4.95 per head; average weight, 69 pounds. 1934, average price per hundred, \$5.40; \$3.40 per head; average weight, 63 pounds.

Of the total supply, 91 per cent was fat slaughter lambs in 1935; 4½ per cent slaughter yearlings, the balance mature sheep.

All ovine stock in 1935 averaged \$8.36 per hundred or \$7.11 per head compared with \$7.65 per hundred

and \$6.20 per head in 1934. Average weight in 1935 was 85 pounds against 81 pounds in 1934.

It will be seen that sheep and lambs did not get the same enhancement in value compared with 1934 as cattle and hogs, due to the fact that slaughter was maintained at high volume, both with respect to numbers and tonnage.

At the inception of 1936 these deductions may be logically drawn:

A deficient supply of all meats, especially pork, insures a prolonged period of high, if not higher prices. Early marketing of the winter crop of fed lambs in territory east of the Missouri River; light production, especially in Iowa and Wisconsin will prevent gluts of last year.

Enhanced value of pelts, together with an uptrending wool market is a stout support under lamb trade.

Winter replacement in feed lots will be light, if possible even on a small scale. Shearing will also be restricted.

The Argentine convention, to be ratified or rejected by the Senate in January, is the only cloud on the horizon.

Storage of either lamb or mutton is inconsequential, as killers have not been under the necessity of resorting to that expedient to stabilize dressed trade.

Winter markets are likely to be erratic, with occasional dips of 50 cents per hundred, but visible supply is in such strong hands that recovery will be prompt.

Trade psychology is healthy, insuring conservative marketing with avoidance of dumping. On every break supply will be reduced. No distress stock is in evidence anywhere, in striking contrast to last winter when Iowa was congested with it.

J. E. Poole.

## Chicago

A MORE treacherous set of winter livestock markets could not be conceived, and in the pandemonium, live lamb trade has had its full share of fluctuation.

Following a miniature boom late in the month on which specialties reached \$12, and the packer top was \$11.90, the price list cracked. Fluctuations of 25 to 50 cents per hundred have been the rule on single sessions, but taking one thing with another, it was a healthy lamb trade.

The bulk of the crop sold in the \$11.25 to \$11.75 range. The market repeated the performance of December, 1934, advancing sharply with but one serious break at mid-month when the top dropped to \$10.75. On Monday, December 16, that price was out on the limb; on the following session a packer paid \$11.50, having been taken short. Every advance was strenuously resisted; advantage taken of every opportunity to take off 25 cents, but much of the time competition between local killers and shippers was keen. Whenever the latter were in the market, prices advanced; otherwise local talent was able to save money. The advance would have been impossible but for a generous, but intermittent volume of eastern orders, without which the whole quotation list might easily have been \$1 per hundred lower.

Dressed trade was as erratic as the live market, but was always capable of absorbing a somewhat generous supply, top carcasses reaching \$23 per hundred at the Atlantic seaboard, although sales above \$20 were few. The bulk of production sold in the \$17 to \$18.50 range; the pick at \$18 to \$20 and lower grades at \$16 to \$17. Dressed trade was on a hand-to-mouth supply basis much of the time and rarely were wholesalers forced to resort to clean-up sales. Other meats, especially pork,

were high; cheap poultry disappeared and especially in restaurant circles lamb had a "play," for which pork scarcity was partly responsible. At the high spot, late in December, live costs of lambs and hogs were practically at a parity, figuring the processing tax on the latter. An \$11.25 to \$11.75 lamb market was apparently out of line with a few steers selling in the \$12 to \$14.50 range, but these constituted a small portion of the cattle supply, which moved largely at \$9 to \$11 per hundred.

The December lamb trade developed an era of good feeling in feeding circles, as finishers recovered their feed bills plus a substantial profit margin in a majority of cases, having had a distinct advantage compared with the corresponding period of 1934 in the matter of gain cost. At the corresponding period of the previous year, gain cost was substantially greater and the live lamb market was on an \$8.25 to \$9 basis.

As the rise developed bullish opinion became rampant, confident prediction of a \$12 to \$13 winter market being circulated. In view of current meat shortage, especially in the matter of tonnage, there may be justification for such optimism, but prices invariably exert a magnetic influence and the price roof is always the ability or disposition of the consumer to pay. That ovine product is enjoying popularity will not be disputed, as little complaint has come from killing circles about minus sales. Winter prices will be determined almost entirely by eastern demand, which is encouragingly healthy. Orders from that quarter will be spread over the entire western market map from Chicago to Denver during the January to March period and in all probability will maintain a stout prop under the price list. Restaurateurs, resentful of the pork processing tax, are discriminating against that meat by pushing lamb, retailers going to the extent of excluding fresh pork from their ice boxes. To prejudice consumers against the pork tax, retail-

ers have resorted to the expedient of handing customers paper imitations of that meat, with the explanation that, without the tax, they would have been actual pork chops at the same cost. There is, and probably will be, a marked scarcity of such small meats as pork and veal all through the winter, which will put ovine product in strong strategic position.

By February the bulk of lambs on feed east of the Missouri River will have been cleaned up, the native crop, which was large, having already practically disappeared. The short area is Iowa, full of contract lambs a year ago. West of the Missouri River the increase over last winter is popularly put at 15 per cent; even then the number is considerably below the average of the past five years. Wisconsin is short; Indiana about normal. Michigan, usually a major production area, was practically shut out, paying \$9.50 to \$10.50 in December, but getting few on that basis. By February the bulk of the visible supply of fed lambs will be found west of the Missouri River, and in strong hands.

Naturally the December advance dislodged a large percentage of the early purchased western lambs, many of them dressing deficiently, but late in the month condition improved, yields running 48 to 49 per cent. The country east of the Missouri River was full of rough feed, making unusually heavy and rapid gains possible. Feeders delivered at the market long strings of fat lambs weighing 90 to 100 pounds and, reversing recent form, weight was not penalized; 100-pound lambs figuring in market tops. This is an encouraging sign, as it indicates need of tonnage and a prompt clearance. Invariably when heavy carcasses sell at sharp discounts, the market is in distress.

There has been some precipitancy in cashing early acquired lambs, indicated by low dressing early in December. As prices advanced condition and yields improved, but every notch the market climbed attracted stock, the result being that

the decks have been well cleared for an early movement of Colorados, the advance guard from that quarter appearing at the market portals before the end of the year. With anything like distribution throughout the January to March period, trans-Missouri feeders will have a profitable season as the stage has been set for a creditable performance. There cannot possibly be any considerable replacement meanwhile as few second-hand lambs will be available and the last vestige of the western range crop has gone, late sales in Montana ranging around \$9.50 per hundred. At the market finishers have paid \$9.50 to \$10.50 for the few second-hand lambs they were able to get their clutches on and they would have increased their purchases tenfold had the stock been available, but practically the entire December supply has been so well conditioned as to be eligible to a place on the meat rail.

On the mid-December break the market sagged to a \$10.75 basis, then climbed to \$11.50@11.90, with a subsequent slump to \$11.25@11.50, but at no time were killers reluctant to take the entire crop when a price basis had been established. Sheep broke 25 cents, that branch of the trade displaying more stability than lambs. A feature of the December run was a procession of fed Texas yearlings that proved more profitable to feeders than lambs as they were not discounted seriously. They sold largely at \$9@9.50 and at the crest of the rise up to \$10, having cost \$6 to \$6.50 when laid in. Texas yearlings are a good feeding proposition, as the death loss is light. Two-year-olds were taken out at a discount of \$1 per hundred.

It will be logical to expect higher prices as the season advances, as wool is a stout prop and each month increases pelt values. Killers have been getting \$3 for the average run of pelts, which should be enhanced as the topping out process continues. In this respect the market is on a

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## The Secretary's Annual Report

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ember 31, 1934, an increase of 29 per cent in the number of deer on national forests is reported. The number for the latter date is shown as 4,038,416. On Utah forests deer increased from 45,729 head in 1929 to 80,860 in 1934, or around 76 per cent, while in Colorado there was a 78 per cent increase in numbers of deer, or from 33,315 head to 59,570. No large increase is shown for Arizona, but during the period under consideration it has been found necessary to reduce the numbers on the forests where the largest herds of deer were running.

In many cases forest officials have recognized that numbers of deer are too large to insure safety for the future, even solely from the game standpoint. Unfortunately some conflicts of opinion have arisen between sportsmen and allied commercial interests on the one hand and agricultural interests on the other. It is possible that some forest areas suitable for game propagation, but of low value for livestock grazing should be devoted entirely to the former use. It also seems possible that with the use of proper time to arrive at full facts and to obtain a realignment of opinions that now seem to be in conflict, a fair and equitable adjustment can be reached.

### Public Domain Grazing

During 1935, thirty-four districts were established under the Taylor Grazing Act. Temporary licenses for the grazing of approximately seven million sheep and one and a half million cattle have been issued. It seems probable that about 40 per cent of the sheep in the ten principal public land states will ultimately be grazed at some part of the year under permits and regulations issued by the administrative officers of the Department of the Interior. The permanency of such rights, their cost, and the conditions under which used are of considerable importance to the entire western sheep industry.

The action of the last convention strongly urged that established livestock outfits having dependent and commensurate property and a record of prior use of public domain grazing should be given first consideration in the issuance of permits. The convention also voted to maintain a special committee to work with the Department of the Interior officials and otherwise, as might seem necessary or as opportunity presented.

Vice President Jorgensen was named as chairman of that committee, and with Vice President Johns, the Secretary, and several others, participated in the sessions of the conference called by Secretary Ickes to meet at Denver, February 11, 1935. Subsequently the Secretary and others have used every opportunity to contact the officials, particularly in regard to the determination of policies and the drafting of rules and

regulations. There was, however, very little opportunity to make any representations. Also there has been great variety in the nature of the problems that have arisen in the various states, and I have gone as far as was possible in working for general principles and policies which should have application generally.

In May circulars 1 and 2 were issued by the Division of Grazing. These provided for the election of district advisers and laid down rules for their guidance in the issuing of grazing licenses. Circular No. 4, issued on October 7, 1935, was entitled, "Rules and Regulations Covering Appeals from Decisions of the Director of Grazing."

Considerable confusion exists as to the real functions of the various district advisory boards and of the status of the decisions they have made in issuing the temporary licenses for the season of 1935-36.

The creation and functioning of these boards were not directly provided for in the Taylor Act. The reference in Section 9 to local associations does not seem to have contemplated such advisory boards as have been functioning for several months. Circular No. 1 defined the duties of the advisory boards as follows:

District advisers shall recommend the issuance of grazing licenses and such special rules for range practice as seem desirable.

The status of these boards was further referred to by Secretary Ickes in the circular issued on December 14, in calling a meeting of representatives of all advisory boards to be held at Salt Lake City, January 13-14, 1936. The Secretary said:

I have appointed 486 members who were elected from among the stockmen of 33 grazing districts. They do not possess administrative authority under the law nor can I delegate it to them. Their function is to recommend licenses and special rules concerning methods and practices of livestock operations in their respective districts.

At the close of 1935 the Secretary of the Interior had made no announcement of approval or disapproval of the action of the various advisory boards in issuing the licenses under which approximately 5,000 sheep owners are grazing seven million head of sheep in established districts. It is plain that no rule laid down by an advisory board, or action taken, can be considered as legally effective until it has been formally ratified by the Secretary of the Interior. Considerable dissatisfaction exists in many districts in regard to the action of boards in issuing licenses, and it is highly desirable that the situation should be clarified by early official statement as to the attitude of the Department of the Interior toward the work and recommendations of its advisory boards.

The call for the general conference at Salt Lake City, January 13-14, indicates that it may be the desire of the Department of the Interior to collect fees in 1936 from holders of grazing licenses. Stockmen interested in public domain grazing have considered, since the



passage of the Taylor Act, that some form of charge would be fair and proper, but not until such time as the permanency of the permits issued had been established and conditions of grazing under regulation had furnished better grazing and other actual advantages not in existence prior to the operation of the permit system on the public domain.

For the fiscal year 1935-36, Congress appropriated \$250,000 for the Division of Grazing, and the Secretary of the Interior reports that an additional \$75,000 has been contributed in services by other bureaus of that department. An expenditure of \$412,000 is contemplated for the fiscal year 1936-37. There is no point to the argument that the livestock industry is obligated to reimburse the government for expenses of enforcement of the Taylor Act. In river and harbor improvement and many other lines of government activity, much larger expenditures are made for the benefit of some particular branch of industry but without any attempt to assess the cost upon those directly affected. It is important that the Association, through the next convention, should define its policy in regard to charges for grazing on the public domain and upon other features of the administration under the Division of Grazing.

There is no intimation that the ten-year permits contemplated by the Taylor Act will be issued within the next few years. Until this is done, the advantages of stabilization which the act was intended to furnish will not have been extended. The difficulty and delay in connection with the ten-year permits seems to arise from the plan of the administrative officers to make an intensive economic survey for the purpose of convincing themselves as to the proper use of the dependent property listed by each applicant for a grazing permit and the amount of grazing, if any, that is necessary for such proper use. While there is some color of support for this idea in the language of Section 3 of the act, yet it is also the plain intent and mandate of the Congress that first consideration should be given to established concerns owning lands which need to be supplemented by grazing on the public domain and such outfits as have also been accustomed to using the public domain in early times. It seems desirable that this part of the law should be revised to remove reasonable doubts as to the policy and methods that should be followed by the administrative officers.

### **Predatory Animals**

A rapid increase in numbers of coyotes and the damage done by them is reported from practically all of the range states. Until about 1931, the numbers had been decreasing steadily, due in most cases to the employment of larger numbers of federal hunters, and to the good results obtained from the use of improved forms of poison.

In his annual report for the year ending June 30,

1935, the Chief of the Biological Survey referred to the situation in this language:

In spite of a large catch of predatory animals, several factors have operated to increase their numbers, especially those of coyotes, in most sections of their range. Among these factors are decreased cooperative personnel in organized control; inactivity among private trappers, because of extremely low fur prices; and the great fecundity of the predators.

In the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 appropriations available to the Biological Survey for predatory animal and rodent control work were materially decreased. While the funds for this purpose had averaged practically \$600,000 per year through 1933, only \$441,354 was available in 1935. Of this, \$332,232 was allocated to work for the control of predatory animals.

Appropriations voted for the fiscal year 1936 by the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives showed no increase over the amount appropriated in 1935. However, the corresponding committee in the Senate increased the allotment to one million dollars, which figure was in line with the amount called for by the ten-year program which was authorized by both branches of Congress in 1931, but for which no increased appropriation had been made. Of the amount available during the present year \$339,410 was allocated for work on predatory animals.

During the reorganization of the Bureau of Biological Survey in 1934, the old Division of Predatory Animal and Rodent Control was abolished and its work incorporated with the present Division of Game Management.

Supervision of the work of the Biological Survey in 13 western states at the present time requires the equivalent of the full time of 37 regional and district officers, together with clerical assistants. These have direction of the work of 99 hunters and trappers employed under federal funds, and somewhere between 200 and 300 men employed from cooperative and relief funds. It has not been possible to obtain from the Biological Survey the numbers of hunters and trappers paid from federal funds in years earlier than 1935.

Probably the most serious cause of the increase in coyotes is in the decreased funds supplied by state and local associations of stockmen. The effectiveness of the work of men employed under relief funds has not been sufficient to offset this decrease.

It does not seem that the stockmen, in attempting to reduce this source of loss, can place their chief reliance upon increased appropriations for the work of the Biological Survey, though such increases are necessary and desirable. Apparently, an effort must be made to secure larger amounts locally for work done in cooperation with or supplementary to that of the Survey. The recent situation also brings home the fact that the control of the number of coyotes has heretofore depended to a greater extent than was generally

realized upon the work of volunteer fur hunters. The prices of furs have not yet recovered sufficiently to attract large numbers of hunters. Some new or additional means of controlling these predators seems to be called for. There have been proposals of a federal bounty, but it is doubtful if appropriations for such a purpose could be obtained. It should be considered only as apart from and supplementary to the regular work that can be done by the Biological Survey with the largest obtainable annual appropriations.

State and local bounty plans have recently been advocated more strongly than in former years. Any increased use of the bounty system calls for some uniformity in the methods employed by different counties or states for making payments, as there is great danger of claims being made at different times and places for the same skins unless payment is made on the same basis in all cases.

### Freight Rates

The Association was represented last year in the case pertaining to the railroads' proposal of a general increase in freight rates (Ex Parte 115), and in six secondary proceedings. In Ex Parte 115 many commodities were given higher rates, but livestock was exempted.

There are no cases pending which directly involve the level of freight rates on livestock. Some of the secondary cases were of real importance in that they included attempts to collect additional accessorial charges or to arrange routings to curtail the application of the general mileage scale over logical routes of shipping. Such attempts, if uncontested, would have meant that similar action would have been taken in other areas.

The cases entered by intervention, complaint or petition for suspension of proposed rates or other charges were:

I.C.C. 26593, concerning lower through rates from the western district to points east of the Illinois-Indiana state line.

I.C.C. 4120, which was the attempt of some carriers to collect loading and unloading charges on livestock stopped for feed, rest, and water. Additional charges were sought at some 40 points at which such service now is covered under the general rate.

I.C.C. 27009 and 27084, which involved rates on shipments from twelve states to certain feed yards near Los Angeles. The ruling asked by the feed-yard operators was likely to cause higher rates to numerous other points. After conference, one of the complainants withdrew that part of its petition that referred to sheep.

Briefs were filed in the above three cases. Other proceedings are in progress in reference to a \$2.70 per car switching charge at Chicago, the rate to eastern points on shipments passing through the Chicago Stock Yards, and on allowing application of 85 per cent feeder rates to Cleveland and other smaller stock yards in the central states.

The final decision in I. C. C. 17,000, rendered January 10, 1933, prescribed rates on feeder livestock at 85 per cent of the rates on fat stock. The lower rates, however, do not apply to large public markets. They do apply to country points and to a large number of feed yards, some of which are quite close to the markets. Numerous complaints still are being filed, seeking either to have the lower rate allowed to the markets, or canceled at the destination at which it is being used.

A large part of range feeder lambs are fed in states west of the markets and do not use the 85 per cent rate. These feeders find it advantageous to use the fat rate for the entire distance from first origin to the final market and then pay the extra charge for shipping to feed in transit. However, there is a large movement of feeder lambs to corn belt states which receive the 85 per cent charge, with advantage to both the producers and the feeder buyers. It is important that this arrangement be continued. Should the Commission entertain a petition for its cancellation, it should be possible to obtain a corresponding reduction in the rates on fat stock as prescribed in 1933.

During the year there was restored to all the markets the old sale-in-transit privilege by which fat stock can be sold at a market to go further under the same rate that applies for the entire distance traveled. The same arrangement has been accorded on feeders from a part of the western district.

In all transportation cases, the Association has had the good services of Charles E. Blaine, and at moderate cost.

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Salt Lake City, Utah

## Lamb Market Conditions

(Continued from page 39)

more substantial footing than last year.

How far the consumer will go is a factor. Carcass lamb advanced to a \$17.50@20 basis; \$21 at the Atlantic seaboard, without interruption. This compares with \$12.50@14.50 last year. Less desirable carcasses, then selling at \$10.50@11.50, have gone to \$15@17 and are ready sale at the new basis. A year ago dressed mutton wholesaled at \$5 to \$8, grading common to good, compared with \$7 to \$10 at present. Yearling product is lamb when it reaches the retailer's block.

J. E. Poole

### Denver

FED lambs reacted slightly during December from the high time of late November at Denver, as at all other markets. Closing quotations were 25 cents or more lower, while ewes were weak to 15 cents off. Feeder lambs, however, were strong to 40 cents higher.

Receipts at Denver were heavier than during the same month of last year. The total of sheep and lambs received during the month at Denver was 85,816 compared to 66,752 received in December of 1934, and of that number nearly 500 were government drought ewes.

At the close of November good fat lambs were selling up to \$11.25, freight paid, the highest price paid at Denver in five years. Early in December there was a slight drop and during the middle of the month best lambs were bringing \$10.65, freight paid. Reactions occurred during Christmas week and the peak of the year, \$11.40, freight paid, was reached, which was the highest at Denver since February, 1930. At the close of the month good fat lambs were selling at \$10.90, freight paid, for choice Colorados with Idahos going at \$10.65 memo and flat.

Feeder lambs were scarce during

the month. Those received found ready outlet, with values firm at the close, and choice feeders quoted at \$10, at which price a bunch of mixed fat and feeder lambs sold earlier in the month. Fed yearlings were selling at the close of the month at \$8 to \$9 with range yearlings at \$7 to \$8.

Ewes were in good demand during the month. Best ewes sold here at \$5.40 at the close of November. Desirable ewes were bringing \$5.25 at the close of the year with the bulk from \$4.75 to \$5.25 and plainer ewes down to \$4.

The Denver sheep market ran Chicago a close race for first place during the year 1935. This market led in sheep receipts up to the middle of December, when Chicago made a spurt in receipts that put it a few thousand in the lead at the close of the year. However, Denver easily stands in second place in the world's sheep markets and almost made first position.

Total sheep receipts here during the year were 2,903,220 as compared to a total of 2,955,841 head of commercial sheep and lambs received in 1934. To the 1934 receipts is added 152,814 government drought ewes received at Denver, making the grand total of sheep and lambs received at that market in 1934, 3,108,655 head.

Feeders who have marketed fat lambs thus far this winter are finding the prices very satisfactory and are making very good profits. It is hoped and believed these profits will continue.

W. N. Fulton.

### Kansas City

DECEMBER rounded out the sixth consecutive month in which lamb prices have advanced. The net rise in December was 35 cents, and compared with the July close, the gain was \$3. November scored the largest upturn of any of the past six months, but due to the fact that each month was higher than the one preceding it, the period

rolled up a material figure for the last half of the year. The first \$11 lambs came late in November and above \$11 was paid on ten days in December with other market days uncovering a range of \$10.70 to \$10.90. November closed with the top \$11.50. The extreme top for the month was \$11.65 and it stands as the highest price in any December since 1929. On the low spot, December 17, the top was \$10.70 and while the extreme price movement for the month was slightly less than \$1, it was less than normal for the last month of the year.

A strong wool market and improved condition of the offerings due to the use of dry feeds, were factors in the advance. Hogs and cattle prices continued high, but lambs, which went into a higher price position than hogs in November, excluding the processing tax, retained a good margin. Demand for the meat product was good also. The fact that wool and pelt prices were high enough to share some of the first cost tended to make the dressed meat relatively lower at the advance, than in preceding months.

Receipts, though larger than in December, 1934, were below normal. However, slaughter showed an increase due to the fact that practically all the offerings carried good flesh. Lambs went into feed lots in better condition and at heavier weights than last year, consequently the first sort-outs were well finished for so early in the season. A good many lambs were offered in the 100-pound weights and they had been fed for only a short period. Kansas and Texas wheat-field lambs were in evidence both as to numbers and prices. They sold within 15 to 25 cents of the better classes of short-fed lambs. Colorado fed lambs began moving late in the month. January will see a further expansion in the movement from western feed lots, especially from Colorado and Nebraska. January lambs should carry more finish than December offerings. Likewise wool will be longer and remain a factor in reducing first cost



of meat to killer. Weather conditions have been unusually good for feeding. Lambs have made good gains.

Prices for fat sheep closed December in practically the same position as November, with ewes quoted up to \$5.50 and yearlings up to \$9. At the high point of the month yearlings brought \$9.25 and ewes \$5.90. Practically all the fat aged sheep have brought good prices and on that account an unusually large per cent of those started on feed have already been marketed.

In the past four weeks the movement of lambs into feed lots, especially those in the western feeding areas, has been larger than in the same period last year. Kansas and Oklahoma wheat fields have fewer lambs than a year ago, but owing to the late inbound movement other feeding sections west of the Missouri River will have more on January 1; than a year earlier. There is a large increase in feeding in the area north of Denver and in western Nebraska.

The trade anticipates liberal marketings in January and February for the simple reason that lambs went into feed lots at unusually heavy weights. Only a small per cent of them can be held later than early March. On that account prices in the first two months of 1936 are not likely to be any higher than at the present time and they may be lower.

December sheep receipts will be around 80,000, or 21,000 larger than the unusually small supply of 59,030 that arrived in the same month last year. December receipts in 1934 were the smallest in the twelfth month of any year since 1898. Total receipts this year will be approximately 1,400,000 or 338,000 less than in 1934, and the smallest in any year since 1905.

Prices this year will average 15 per cent higher than in 1934 and 35 per cent higher than in 1933 and the highest since 1929.

C. M. Pipkin.

## Omaha

**A**FTER scoring further upturns on top of November's sensational advance, and reaching new highs for the past five years or more, lambs did a tailspin on the closing rounds of December which, while brief, put the market back practically on a par with the end of the preceding month.

At about 103,000 head, receipts at Omaha showed an increase of approximately 13,000 over the corresponding period a year ago. However, supplies around the market circuit as a whole were comparatively light and this was the chief factor in any upward movement that prices followed during the month. The reaction as the month and year waned reflected the apparent inability of the dressed market to maintain current quotations.

Bulk of the month's sales were within a spread of \$10.50@11.40. At the peak numerous sales were made at \$11.50, highest recorded on lambs at Omaha since June, 1930.

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Medium and extreme weight offerings sold on down to \$9.50.

December witnessed a fair feeder business, total shipments for the period being some 1,500 heavier than a year ago at a little better than 11,300 head. As usual at this season, Nebraska and Iowa feeders absorbed almost the entire offering of thin lambs. Good feeders brought \$10.00 or better throughout the period, the peak reaching \$10.75, likewise a new high for recent years.

Fat ewes met with erratic demand. After being under pressure the first half of the month, prices scored a comeback and finished in practically the same notch at which they were pegged at the end of November. At the low time the best handy weights dropped below \$4.75, but at the close of December they were again selling upwards to \$5.50.

Fed yearlings were more plentiful than usual and followed closely the trend of lamb prices. A new top of \$10.00 was scored toward the close but most sales during the month were at \$9@9.75.

Kirby Kittoe

## St. Joseph

**R**ECEIPTS up to the 27th of December were approximately 81,000, which was an increase of 29,830 over last month and 34,183 more than the month of December a year ago.

While the lamb market was uneven during the month, the prevailing tone was one of strength and values are around 50 cents higher for the period. At the high time the past week top fed western lambs sold at \$11.65, which was the highest since 1930, but with increased receipts the market declined slightly, the top resting at \$11.50 the past two days. Native fed lambs also sold up to \$11.50 and clips \$10.25 on the close. Yearlings and twos show a 75 cent @ \$1 advance, while old wethers show little change and ewes are 25@50 cents lower for the month to date. On late days best ewes brought \$5.25, old wethers \$6.25@6.50, twos \$8.25@8.75 and yearlings \$9.25@10.00.

H. H. Madden.

## Notes of a Western Wool Grower on Eastern Meat Trade Matters as Seen in October

(Continued from page 37)

lots. Some of these carcasses weigh only 8 to 15 pounds. The eastern wool grower markets all his lambs, thin or fat, and they are slaughtered for food.

It is generally considered by the retail dealers that lamb chops can be profitably marketed at a price which is double the carcass price, other cuts ranging down to the trimmings, brisket, etc., necessarily have to be sold at, or a few cents below, the carcass price.

For illustration, from October 10 to 15, 1935, good to choice lamb carcasses were selling at 17 to 18 cents and medium to common carcasses were selling at 16 cents. These prices were very representative for dressed lamb in all the cities in the eastern part of the United States as well as Denver and Salt Lake City. One thing very noticeable was that dressed lamb sells as high in Utah and Colorado cities and towns as it does in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and other eastern cities. This is very true with all the interior cities of the United States whether the lambs are produced in the vicinity or shipped in, or whether the lamb is a high-grade or low-grade animal.

There did not seem to be much difference in the price asked for lamb chops of different grades, only where some few shops were selling strictly choice lamb chops at 55, 60, and 65 cents for loin chops and about 45 cents for rib chops. We find the other retailers selling lamb chops from medium to choice carcasses at 30 cents for shoulder and rib chops to 35 and 40 cents for the loin chops. Occasionally we found retailers charging 45 cents for lamb chops of different grades all in one show case.

The dressed price of a lamb carcass is usually about double the price of the live weight, less the pelt and other offal which reduce the dressed cost from 5 to 10 per cent. Under this set-up, lamb costing 10 cents alive will sell dressed wholesale at 18 cents. Chops should average 36 cents, or from 30 to 40 cents a pound on these strictly good and choice lambs. The legs, at 25 to 30 cents; shoulder, 16 to 20 cents; brisket and rib, 12 to 18 cents. However, the producers of fat lambs should ascertain what is the necessary spread between wholesale dressed lambs and retail cuts and prices.

At least, it should be determined how many cents per pound is necessary for the retailer.

### Wholesale Names for Different Cuts of Lamb

Legs—2 hind legs off at hips and back bone.

Hind legs or quarters—include both legs and loin quarters.

Full fronts—include both full front quarters.

Wings—neck fastened to front legs with back bone removed.

Chops—all back bone from the hips to shoulder blades.

Fronts—both front legs and shoulder end blades including five front ribs, back bone and neck.

The Buffalo livestock market was selling native ewes at an average price of \$2.58 per hundred, live weight, and the top price for lambs was \$9.50 on October 10, 1935. The top native lambs usually are not so firm a meat as the western lambs, and their dressing percentage is usually a little less for the same condition live weight.

In New York the Atlantic and Pacific stores first began merchandising lambs and dressed meats in May, 1927. Previously they handled all other classes of foodstuffs. The First National stores are also large handlers of dressed meats. Chain stores handle about 50 per cent of the lambs that are retailed.

In Washington, D. C., Swift and Company report that in 1920 they were selling about 800 to 1200 lambs per week. In 1935 they were selling around 2,000 lambs per week. Approximately 6,000 to 8,000 lambs sold per week in Washington, D. C. Chain stores purchased about 50 per cent of the lambs sold by Swift and Company. When the price raised, October 10 to 15, the chain stores as well as the independent stores that had been using a certain grade of lamb dropped back to a lower grade to meet the price situation. This means that the retailer is going to sell the consumer a lower grade of meat at the better grade price.

The old policy of substituting lower grades of foodstuffs for higher grades is prevalent. There seems to be a human tendency for all the stores to do this. In these cases, the retailer does not change retail prices but sells a lower grade of meat that cost him the same as a better grade did previously. When market prices are changing to higher levels and retailers put up opposition, the wholesalers crowd their grades. At any rate, the lower grades will bring the advance price and move before the top grades do at higher levels. The wholesaler's grades may vary from season to season as supplies are available to the demand. The best lambs that the season happens to produce are likely to be tops whether they score up to a set standard or not.

At several retail stores they grind all the meat from the front part of the lambs into sausage and sell this in various ways. Some butchers take the brisket and use it as a chafing dish, fill it with lamb sausage and trimmed with greens. This makes an attractive dish and sells at 30 cents a pound.

At United Dressed Meats Company, at 43rd and 1st Avenue (New York), a branch house of Swift and Company, all sheep and cattle slaughter is under Kosher regulations. One year they killed 984,000 lambs but their average yearly output is about 750,000. In addition, a large tonnage of beef is killed under Kosher regulations.

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saved our property from fire  
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for help quickly.*

Telephones keep us in touch with loved ones,  
with friends and neighbors. It helps  
in a business way too.



*It costs but a few cents a day*

There are about 1,500,000 Jews in the city of New York, which creates a market for the Kosher meat. This Kosher meat includes only the front parts of beef or sheep and the blood veins from these parts are removed before they are consumed. All Kosher meat is killed and inspected by a rabbi. About 15 per cent of cattle are turned down by the Kosher inspector. Considerably fewer sheep are condemned than cattle.

All the western mountain states milk-fat lambs that move into the eastern markets, after being dressed, are mixed and mingled with the native dressed lambs, thereby losing their identity as to their place of production and the grower's identity. The western range fat-lamb producers should try to encourage the eastern packers and producers to try and keep the identity of western-grown, milk-fed lambs intact until they reach the consumer.

It appears that there is not so large a percentage of choice western-raised milk-fat lambs reaching the Atlantic Coast markets as conditions warrant there should be.

Good and top native lambs at Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Jersey City, were slightly below Chicago during the period October 7 to 15. Top lambs and good lambs at Denver were leading the markets during October.

The writer saw some lambs shipped from Yakima, Washington, and killed and dressed at Swift & Company's plant in Chicago. Part of the shipment was forwarded to New York for killing and dressing. These lambs when dressed, had good color at both places. In New York they were slaughtered in the plant of the United Dressed Meats Company. They were reported to have been raised by Stanley Coffin of Yakima, Washington. They had all been in temporary feed lots near Chicago for some two or more days on full feed of hay and probably some screenings before coming onto the Chicago market. Those shipped to New York were on full feed of hay at New York for about two days before killing, which is usually not the practice. These lambs, as stated before, dressed out a very good color and dressed a good per cent for their long trip and the flesh they carried.

The following is a report of the Stanley Coffin lambs dressed at Chicago, October 8; 274 Washington lambs — weight 89 pounds alive—cost \$9.40—yield, 49.9%—cost, \$17.45 dressed—basic cost, \$17.47. These lambs were shipped dressed to New York for inspection Saturday, October 12, 1935. They graded as follows:

6 Choice (Premium)	28/39 lbs.	} 32.8%
37 " "	40/45 " "	
47 " "	46/51 " "	
35 good	28/39 lbs.	} 53.7%
50 " "	40/45 " "	
18 " "	46/51 " "	
44 " "	52/60 " "	
10 " "	over 60 " "	} 10%
15 medium	28/39 lbs.	
12 " "	40/45 " "	



Those dressed at New York yielded about 47 per cent of the Chicago weight of 89 pounds, something around 3 pounds lighter carcass to the lamb.

The following is representative of 68 head of native lambs which weighed 96 pounds alive and cost \$9.50—yielded 51.7 per cent—cost, \$17.08 dressed—basic cost, \$17.97. I examined these native lambs and in my opinion they were as good as native lambs can be produced. They graded this way:

0 Choice (Premium)	28/39 lbs.	} 20.6%
7 " "	40/45 "	
7 " "	46/51 "	
5 good	28/39 lbs.	} 70%
3 " "	40/45 "	
5 " "	46/51 "	
27 " "	52/60 "	
7 " "	over 60 "	} 10%
3 medium	28/39 lbs.	
1 " "	40/45 "	
1 canner cull		
2 bruised		

You will note among these is one canner cull, none appearing in the Washington lambs. Also, two bruised lambs, none of which appeared in the westerns. I understand these lambs were truck-ins. There were some eight or ten lambs in this lot that were set out by the federal inspector due to the bruises on their backs, loins, and other places which cleared up when they cooled out to an extent not to be extremely detrimental.

Top lambs on the Chicago market	
on Oct. 7, 8, 1935	\$9.40-\$9.50
To Shipper	\$ 9.65
New York dressed lamb market, tops	18.52
Average Cost	17.37
Denver market, top lambs,	
Oct. 4 and 5	9.40
October 7	9.40
October 8	9.65

Freight and feed charges on lambs shipped from Denver to Chicago are approximately 50 cents per hundred live weight, and from Denver to New York, \$1.00 per hundred, or higher. Swift's meat man instructed buyers at Chicago, St. Paul, and the River markets to buy at 25 to 50 cents lower and to buy 75 cents lower at Denver.

The lamb carcasses from the western range as well as the native lambs in Boston, New York, and other eastern markets, did not all have as good a color as they should have for the best interests of the producer and consumer. Special effort should be made to get our western lambs on to the killing floors of the eastern packers with less deterioration than in the past. A lot of lambs with good covering of fat had a rusty color on the outside. Some of the carcasses were very dark meat. Considerable complaint was heard that many lambs had a white fiber of gristle through their lean meats especially along the loin. This was more noticeable than usual this season. There is considerable loss with bruised lambs where prod-poles are used on them and especially where the poles are used from the top of a fence

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down on their backs. Truck-ins have a great loss in bruises where they tramp one another. Bruised lambs are also made through catching the lamb or sheep by the wool.

There has been entirely too little regard for providing sufficient feed and water for the western lamb in the past, all the way from the range to the loading station, also, enroute to the markets. If lambs are going east they should have good full and sufficient feed and water at every loading point with seven or eight hours daylight to eat. It requires five bales of hay to the car and plenty of troughs of water to make a real job of unloading for feed, water and rest.

Government market reports should be revised so as to make more definite reports as to "directs" on the different markets. Also, there should be an estimated report of what the lambs consist of, killing class or feeder class. When directs are received at any of the markets for feed they are not on sale. Market reports or market receipts are understood to cover animals that are for sale and only those animals that are for sale, should be reported as market receipts.

The retail merchants through all the eastern cities watch the market receipts and they are very much influenced by big receipts. They are unfamiliar with the fact that all lambs or sheep reported under the present system are not slaughtering animals. They do not realize that some of the receipts are feeding lambs that will not be slaughtered.

For the past several years at all the livestock markets there has been a practice of commission house sheep salesmen giving options to lamb buyers, in effect if a buyer asks to be first to look at the sheep or lambs the commission house has on sale. It is understood, if accepted, that the buyer will take an early look and make a bid. This obligates the seller to hold these lambs for several hours without showing them to other buyers, thereby eliminating competition. It is further understood that the commission man is not to sell at less than a dime a hundred more until he again offers them to the original "first" on them. The result is the other buyers are not supposed to butt in until the "first on" is openly declared by both seller and first buyer to be off.

The buyer is not supposed to ask for this until the morning of the market day, but contacts are made before the buyer reaches the sheep yards or the day before.

This policy has led up to a high degree of elimination of competition. It is the opinion of all the sheep growers who have studied this question that the salesman should attempt to get a bid from every buyer in the barn and eliminate, so far as is possible, holding an offer open for an unreasonable length of time.

From all observations that I have made, the Chicago market is in no manner fit to judge what the price of top lambs will be at other western markets. Apparently the market will have to be determined by the

dressed lamb market throughout the United States, as there has been a very pronounced tendency for the buyers at the Chicago market to buy top western lambs below their comparative price at the various western markets. These same firms bidding low at Chicago, bid high on some of the farther western markets. So far the writer has never heard any of these buyers give any consistent reason for doing this.

Observer.

### Cane Molasses High in Mineral Content

ONE explanation of the well known tonic properties of Hawaiian Cane Feed Molasses, is found in its mineral analysis, according to nutrition authorities.

The following table, based on analyses of typical samples by Curtis and Tompkins, widely known San Francisco Chemical Engineers, shows an average mineral content of nearly 10 per cent or approximately 200 pounds to the ton:

#### ANALYSIS OF ASH (Mineral Matter) By Curtis and Tompkins, San Francisco

TOTAL ASH (Mineral Matter)	Average Per Cent 9.555	Average Pounds Per Ton 191.100
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	3.370	6.440
Iron Oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	0.500	0.956
Lime (CaO)	13.555	25.904
Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	9.400	17.963
Potassium Oxide (K <sub>2</sub> O)	38.650	73.860
Sodium Oxide (Na <sub>2</sub> O)	1.085	2.073
Sulphur Trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> )	12.550	23.983
Phosphorus Pentoxide (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	1.830	3.497
Chlorine (Cl)	20.370	38.927
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) by difference	3.285	6.278
	104.595	199.881
Less Oxygen equivalent of Chlorine	4.595	8.781
	100.000	191.100

As pointed out by P. V. Cardon, Director, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, "certain mineral elements must be present in the balanced ration." He lists those most likely to be lacking as sodium, chlorine, iodine, calcium (lime) and phosphorus. All of these except iodine are found in greater or smaller quantities in Cane Molasses.

# Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 17)

hay is sold in the stack here; baled, it sells at \$15 per ton.

The monthly wage for herders is from \$40 to \$50.

Ewe lambs were kept for replacements in about the same numbers as last year, and there are a few more ewes bred to lamb. Our bands are about 50 per cent old ewes.

Coyotes are more numerous than they were three years ago, as there is not much trapping being done.

1936 wool of mixed lots, merino and blackface, has been contracted at 25 cents.

I think most of the sheepmen around here borrow direct from the county banks to run their sheep, and get the money at 7 per cent interest.

E. W. Leininger

## NEVADA

A good deal of mild weather was reported, with only a week of fairly cold temperatures. Livestock have as a consequence held up well, with but very little extra feeding. Most animals are on feed that are held in home lots or fields, and snow has been scarce over the winter grazing area. The last few days, however, brought snow to most of the lower country, sufficient to improve grazing conditions materially. The general moisture supply is deficient practically everywhere, excepting in far western counties.

## Currant

Most of the sheepmen around here are not buying much feed as yet. So far we have had a very open winter. It looks as if we would have plenty of snow from now on (December 30). Eight dollars per ton is charged for alfalfa hay in the stack.

A government trapper here keeps the number of coyotes from increasing.

There have been a few of the herds sold out in this section. Most of the men are financing with the R. A. C. C.

J. H. Ramsay

## UTAH

Precipitation has been unusually light and the lower country has been practically bare of snow until the last few days, when light snowfall covered nearly all the winter range territory. Temperatures have also been below normal pretty steadily, but there were no severely cold snaps, and livestock have not suffered, and have not consumed large quantities of extra feed. The home pastures, however, are rather slim, most of them having been cleaned up; some of the winter forage is only fair; but much of it is good. Livestock are generally in fair to good condition.

## COLORADO

Mild weather has been very favorable for livestock and but little feeding has been necessary because of the cold; however, the southeastern portion has been bare of snow and dry, so that the range has not all been accessible. Snow was also lacking over most of eastern counties, but the western portion has had enough for the utilization of the desert range as a rule. Livestock are fair to good, being better in the western portion.

## Sheephorn

The weather has been ideal and feed conditions are good to date, December 23. Feed on the winter range is very good, although a little moisture would help. We start feeding our sheep anywhere from January 1 to February 1 each year. No alfalfa hay is sold here. Timothy clover and wild hay sell from \$6 to \$7.

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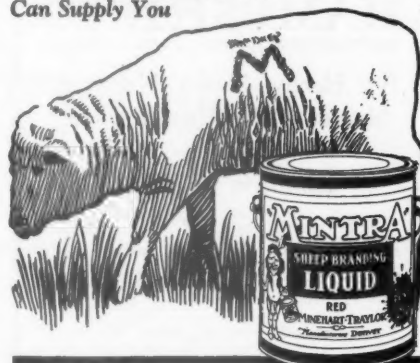
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Wages for herders are from \$25 to \$30 per month.

Ewe lambs kept for stock ewes last fall are about the same in number as a year ago. Ewe bands are from lambs to 6 and 7 years of age. About the same number are being bred.

We have more coyotes this year. We have had no trappers for several years until now; fur was so cheap, local trappers were not interested.

Regular banks are asking 8 per cent interest on loans.

Chas. F. Free

Antonito

All of our bands are in good condition, and the feed situation is the best in several years. Hay in the stack is around \$8 (December 22).

Twenty-five to thirty dollars per month is the wage paid herders.

Ewes bred to lamb are just about the same number, and lambs kept for stock ewes show an increase of 5 or 10 per cent.

There have been no liquidations of sheep outfits, the owners paying off from 20 to 50 per cent. I should say about 20 per cent of the wool growers here are financing with federal loan agencies. From 8 to 10 per cent is asked by regular banks.

Reginaldo Garcia

**NEW MEXICO**

Mild temperatures early in the month gave way to freezing, more especially over the higher parts of the state, the last week or so bringing pretty cold weather on the plateaus. Livestock water was beginning to be scarce over much of the lower country, as there has been no important precipitation for several weeks. Livestock have not suffered, however, as forage has been ample in most sections, and only light feeding has been required. A considerable amount of shipping was reported.

**Cuba**

We have had better feed this year than last, and conditions on the winter range are very good. The

(Continued to page 52)

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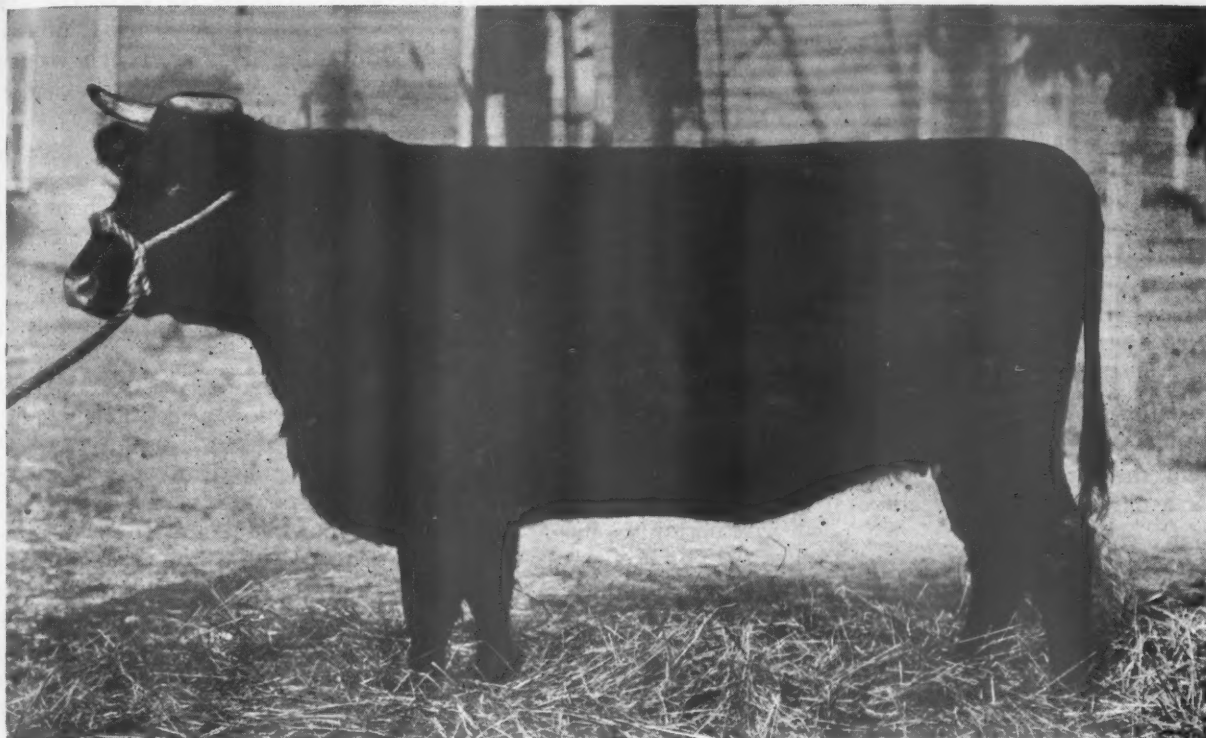
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# FINER LIVESTOCK

*... a result of the drought*

The drought of the past two years was a national catastrophe in many respects, but in one respect it can be a blessing.

When, in the course of a few years, livestock is again plentiful, the *quality* of that stock will probably be better than has been the case heretofore. The reason is, obviously, that during the drought the majority of the scrub stock was slaugh-

tered, so that, for the most part, only the better stock remains from which to build up the new supply.

Every effort should be made by livestock producers to improve the quality of the herds and flocks. Higher quality meat will improve consumer demand for meat and will aid producers and packers and retailers to sell to better advantage.

*RA Cabell*  
President

## ARMOUR AND COMPANY

## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 50)

price of alfalfa hay is about \$10 to \$15 (December 29).

Twenty dollars a month is the wage paid herders.

There are more ewes bred for 1936 than there were in 1935. I believe more ewe lambs were kept this year. The ewe bands are of good ages.

There are no trappers in this part of the country. Hence, coyotes are more numerous.

I think the interest charged by the regular banks is about 10 per cent.

Evaristo Apodaca

### Portales

Our weather and feed conditions are 40 per cent better than they were last year and about normal. Feed on the range is sufficient to winter stock in fair shape (December 7).

No sales of ewes have been made except some lambs. Top lambs brought about 8 cents on November 1.

We have about the same number of yearling ewes on hand. Ewe lambs kept for stock ewes average in number with those of last year. Our ewe bands are older than one or two years ago because most sheepmen have been selling all lambs to pay expenses.

P. E. Jordan

### WESTERN TEXAS

This country has had a great deal of mild, nice weather, only the last week or so bringing temperatures to and a little below freezing. Precipitation, however, has been decidedly lacking, there being none of consequence since the first week in December. Cattle have done pretty well, however, as in most sections there has been enough forage.

## ARIZONA

Moderate temperatures prevailed generally until the last ten days or so when it became pretty cold, especially over the higher elevations. Moisture was becoming scarce in places, though snow at the foothill elevations, and recent good rains over the west and southwest have mitigated the drought conditions. Water, livestock and range conditions are now generally pretty good in most counties occupied by livestock.

## Coyote Bounty Urged

THE coyotes of our western states are not only a menace, but present a serious problem to sheepmen. During my forty-odd years in the West, never have I seen coyotes so

plentiful and brazen as they are now. During the early fall it was impossible to avoid daily killings in anything like a rough country. Bands of sheep had little chance to spread out to feed.

These things are expensive, and the quicker we sheepmen get together on a substantial bounty, the sooner such pests will be exterminated. Until then we will continue to suffer from this unceasing, increasing destruction caused by this predator.

The coyote increase, as I see it, is due to low prices of furs and the absence of a steady, worth-while bounty. I firmly believe that we could pay a five-dollar bounty on coyotes alone and our books would show a gain at the close of the year. We are paying such a bounty each and every year by unnecessary loss, and have nothing to show for it but remains of the kill in every gulch or draw. Also the loss of the pelt must be included.

The time to get together, fellows, is at our next wool growers' convention. We will find, I think, that the majority of sheepmen are for a bounty 100 per cent, while a few are not. Well, then, it should be put to a vote, and if the vote carries in favor of a bounty, it should be made compulsory. A tax should be placed on sheep and payment enforced as with our other property taxes. The bulk of that expense would be over with the first year.

To do away with this steady, increasing loss, an attractive bounty should be placed on all predators, thus: coyotes, bobcats, lynx, wolves and mountain lions. While wolves are scarce, a good bounty will check their increase. So far we lack co-operation.

Such a bounty, combined with permission to coyote chasers to keep their furs, would soon put a stop to our heavy losses. The absence of continuous disturbance to the flocks would put another pound or two on the lambs.

Basin, Wyo.

Ray P. Davidson

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